Newport Daily News.

ESTALLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

See

OUR SOUTH SHOW WINDOW.

Combination

KITCHEN OUTFIT.

ONLY **$36.97.** ONLY

This is the best Bargain ever offered in Newport.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

Just Received

A LOT OF

Choice Rhode Island Pork,

Which we will sell by the side or in cuts to suit the customer, at most reasonable prices.

J. A. & H. H. Barker, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

DECISION FOR MRS. NATION.

Not Guilty of Malicious Destruction of Property.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 21.—A decision favoring the defendant was rendered today by Judge McCabe in the city court in the case against Mrs. Carrie Nation for smashing the Senate saloon, 475 Kansas avenue, two weeks ago. Judge McCabe in dismissing the case held that, since Mrs. Nation had no malice toward the proprietors of the place, and destroyed it in abating a public nuisance, she was not guilty of malicious destruction of property.

This decision does not affect the cases pending against Mrs. Nation for the Sunday raid for which she is now in the county jail.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED.

Machinists and Metal Trades Union Reach an Agreement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Record says: After a stormy secret conference between the International Association of Machinists of the Eighth manufacturing district and the National Metal Trades Union of the Fifth district last night an agreement was reached for the coming year which was said to be satisfactory to both sides.

It is understood that the conference was called by the heads of a number of the large machine shops, owing to rumors of dissatisfaction among the machinists and of a concerted movement on their part at the coming spring conference to abrogate all existing agreements and to demand higher wages and shorter hours.

H. Devins, secretary, represented the National Metal Trades Union of New York and William Roderick was there to defend the interests of the international association. At the close of the conference it was announced that the results were satisfactory to both sides, and that at the coming conference this spring all difficulties would be adjusted.

RECORD RUN.

Remarkable Time Made Yesterday by a Train from New York to Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Erie train No. 5 from New York to Chicago yesterday made a record run, weather conditions considered, that is remarkable. The train left Salamanca, N. Y., one hour and 10 minutes late and got in to Chicago on time. The train made the run between Marion, Ohio, and Huntington, Ind., a distance of 127 miles, in 137 minutes. This time included five stops, one of eight minutes' duration.

Death of Former Senator White of California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Former United States Senator Stephen M. White died at his residence in Los Angeles at 4 a. m. today, after a short illness.

BOERS IN GREAT DISTRESS.

Eight Hundred to Discuss the Question of Deserting and Surrendering.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A special despatch from Pretoria, dated February 20, says 800 Boers passed Pienar's river yesterday, moving in the direction of Nylstroom, a point about 75 miles north of Pretoria and on the railroad between Pretoria and Pietersburg. It is supposed they purposed discussing the question of deserting and surrendering. They were in a deplorable state, their clothing was in rags and many were riding donkeys, while others trudged afoot. All appeared to be in the greatest distress.

NOT A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

Sir Charles Dilke Discusses the Export of Horses for War Purposes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Sir Charles Dilke is quoted in a London despatch to the World as saying relative to whether American permission to England to obtain supplies of horses for use in South Africa is a breach of neutrality:

"It is no breach of neutrality, but it is perfectly competent to any government to refuse to allow horses to be exported without committing an unfriendly act. Some countries never permit the export of horses for war purposes, Turkey for instance. Others, like Austria-Hungary, have a law against it, but where they are friendly disposed toward either of the belligerents such countries occasionally wink at a breach of this law.

"Austria-Hungary has allowed us to export horses to South Africa, and there is no breach of neutrality involved. It is a case of catch me if you can. There are plenty of precedents for refusing to allow horses to be exported for war purposes."

LEGISLATION FOR CANADA.

Foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, to be Read Tomorrow.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21.—Among the measures foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, which will be read at the opening of the House tomorrow, is understood to be one to grant aid to the railway from the coast to the Kootenai, a railway to the north end of Vancouver island. Some changes will be made in mining laws and inducements will be offered to immigrants and a grant of land be made to each British Columbia volunteer who went to South Africa.

To Spend £1,500,000 for London Poor.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The county council of London has virtually adopted a proposal to spend £1,500,000 on a scheme for the better housing of the poor of London, a matter in which King Edward is greatly interested.

FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

IRON BEDS

Have gained such a popularity that they are now used almost to the exclusion of the wooden ones. Our trade in furniture having so increased we felt justified in buying an enormous quantity of iron beds for the coming spring. Before the arrival of these newly-bought beds, which we expect to receive in eight or ten days, we have decided to close out the iron beds and springs left over from last season, hence we will sell the iron beds regardless of their former prices,

At $6 each.

Some of them are worth fully 50 per cent more.

18 strong, comfortable Woven Wire Springs at $1 only

The cheapest were $1.50.

Kazanjian & Co.

Telephone. 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

EDICT ISSUED,

Punishments Assented to by the Chinese Court.

Imperial Decrees Regarded as Very Unreliable.

PEKIN, Feb. 21.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang (the Chinese peace commissioners) have received telegraphic instructions from the court to notify the ministers of the powers that an edict has been issued regarding the punishment of Chinese officials, in conformity with the demands made by the ministers, as follows:

"General Tung Fuh Sian, to be degraded and deprived of his rank.

"Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, to be disgraced and exiled.

"Prince Chuang, Ying Nien and Chao Shu Chiao, to commit suicide.

"Hsu Chen Yu, Yu Hsien and Ki Hsin, to be beheaded."

This is not exactly what the ministers demanded; but it is considered advisable to agree to it, as the lives of those demanded have been agreed to except in the case of General Tung Fuh Sian, whom the court is powerless to molest. There is a private understanding that his life will be confiscated when it is possible.

The European and Chinese secretaries of legations and others who have lived in China for years, consider that China has gained a victory, as the only man the court has to behead is Yu Hsien. The other two are in the hands of the Japanese and could be beheaded when the execution is wanted. Suicide is no disgrace whatever in the eyes of the Chinese.

No one believes General Tung Fuh Sian will ever suffer punishment. People here say Chinese imperial edicts are very unstable documents, especially when private edicts to the executive officials accompany the public edicts. A recent decree ordered all the indicted officials to commit suicide, yet it is evident that a secret edict was sent instructing the persons implicated not to obey. What proof, it is asked, is there now that the terms of the decree will be carried out?

Prince Ching is greatly alarmed at the preparations for the military expedition into the interior. He asks why they are not countermanded, notwithstanding that China has agreed to the demands of the powers.

Mr. J. Fowler, United States consul at Che Foo, has sent Minister Conger a proclamation issued by Yuen Shi Kai, governor of the province of Shan Tung, giving protection to the missionaries and offering a reward of 200 taels for the capture of any of the ringleaders of the recent disturbances, and offering a reward of 100 taels for the capture of others than those actually committing outrages. The civil and military authorities will be held strictly accountable for the good order of their districts. When outrages are committed they will be disgraced and reported to the throne. Where no outrages occur for three years the civil and military authorities will be rewarded by a merit tablet and button.

The merchants of Tien Tsin have sent a memorial to General Chaffee, asking him to resume the occupation of the former American concession, long ago given up and unoccupied, though both the British and German commanders talk of annexing it. The merchants point out that they would be badly handicapped without the concession, as they would have to pay wharfage to a foreign power as well as to the Chinese officials. The general desires that the matter be referred to Minister Conger for decision.

CONGER'S CONFIRMATION.

Uncertainty Whether it Means the Taking up of the Indemnities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Minister Conger, stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have informed the foreign ministers that the emperor has agreed to all the punishments named in his (Conger's) telegram of February 6 last.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Conger's message marks the passage of this important phase of the Chinese question relative to punishments and the taking up of the questions of indemnity and guarantees. All depends upon whether the foreign ministers at Pekin have determined that the sentence above described must be executed as a preliminary to further progress in the negotiations. It is surmised here that such is the case, though it is regarded as an unnecessary delay in the negotiations, which it is apparent to the official mind must consume many weeks before the single question of indemnities can be cleared away. Apprehension on this score is based upon reports, unofficial but credible, indicating the purpose of the Germans to claim indemnities which both in amount and in the method of payment would be far beyond the ability of the Chinese to meet unless the just claims of the other powers are ignored.

MIGHT PROLONG THE WAR.

German Press Opposes the Waldersee Expedition.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The expeditionary plans of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee continue in disfavor with the larger part of the German press. The Vorwaerts today says that if the German government, in view of the latest satisfactory telegrams received from Sian Fu, will not declare its intention to abandon the proposed expeditions, the representatives of the nation will force an opportunity in the Reichstag to energetically protest against plans which might lead to the gravest international entanglements and indefinitely prolong the war in China. The Reichstag cannot be ignored by the government now as it was in the summer of 1900.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung publishes today a special despatch from New Chwang, which announces that Soo, the military governor of Mukden, had gathered an army, and February 10 and 11 attacked the railroad to Shan Hai Kuan and surrounded Russians in Tchin Cho Tu and Kabon Se. General Fleischer sent forward two regiments of re inforcements to their relief. The Russian losses were large. They are unable to master the uprising or defeat the Chinese military forces there.

WILL NOT START.

Acceptance of Terms Will Cause Abandonment of the Expedition.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has excellent authority for the statement that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's expedition will not start, as it is believed a decree will be published in Pekin today accepting the terms demanded by the ministers. The informant pointed out the consistent position of the United States, France and Russia throughout, as opposed to any military reprisals beyond those necessary to relieve the legations. The correspondent was further informed that the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, is strongly opposed to the proposed military expedition.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

Boxer Emissaries There and Chinese Forces Joining Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Novoe Vremya's Vladivostok despatches report that trouble is again arising in southern Manchuria. Boxer emissaries have already arrived there and Chinese forces are joining them.

CHINA MUST BORROW.

But No Loan Negotiations Have Yet Been Made in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A report in Berlin yesterday that China is negotiating a loan of 200,000,000 marks in New York seems to be based purely on conjecture, so far as can be learned from New York bankers. As a matter of course China will have to borrow to meet the demands upon her for indemnities by the powers, and the cheapest money market will be appealed to for such a loan. New York under the circumstances would be called upon for at least a part of such a loan. It is not probable that any plan has yet been formed for such a transaction, as the amount of China's requirement is yet wholly conjectural.

Not Credited in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—According to a special despatch from New York, China is negotiating for a loan of $200,000,000 through the Standard Oil Company and New York banks. The report is not credited in high German financial circles.

ALL HANDS SAVED.

Steamer Saint Quentin Reports Schooner Isaac N. Kerling.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The North German Lloyd steamer Werra, which arrived this morning from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar, reports that February 18, in Lat. 39.28, Lon. 55.05, she spoke British steamer Saint Quentin, from Savannah for Liverpool, which signalled "report American schooner Isaac N. Kerling, all hands saved." It is presumed from this that the Isaac N. Kerling has been lost at sea, and that her crew were picked up by the Saint Quentin.

Schooner Isaac N. Kerling, Captain Steelman, left Jacksonville January 29 for Baltimore, with a cargo of lumber. She was built at Leesburg, N. J., in 1883 and registered 348 tons.

CAR JUMPED THE TRACK.

Struck by the Engine of a Passing Train, Causing a Bad Wreck.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—The Boston & Albany railroad was blocked nearly all night by a wreck which occurred at the village of Russell, west of here. As an east-bound freight train, in charge of Conductor Worden, was passing Russell station one of the cars jumped the track and was struck by the engine of the west-bound express train No. 37, which happened to be passing on the opposite track. A bad wreck resulted, and it is almost miraculous that no one was injured.

Just as the freight car jumped the track the engine on the west-bound express train crashed into it. This threw the engine off the track and derailed six more freight cars. A large hole was knocked in one side of the express car and one of the coaches was slightly damaged. The track was torn up for some distance. The wreckage was cleared up before 3 a. m.

Princess Beatrice to Visit Dowager Empress Frederick.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Princess Beatrice will go next week to visit the Dowager Empress Frederick.

Bank of England's Discount Rate Reduced to Four Per Cent.

LONDON, Feb 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent today.

FOR ECONOMIC MOTIVES.

Russia's Sugar Tariff to Defend Her Commercial Interests.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Russia's minister of finance, S. J. de Witte, was asked the following questions relative to the sugar question by the Journal and Advertiser:

"Are the additional duties just imposed upon American products confined to American goods, or are they part of a general tariff which heretofore has been retained in our favor?

"Is there any truth in the report published here that Russia's action is the beginning of the anti-American crusade foreshadowed by Count Goluchowski?

"What are the facts about Russia's system of internal taxes and rebates on sugar, which has been represented as equivalent to a bounty on exports?

"If Russia really paid a bounty on exports, would she have any objection to the exaction of a corresponding duty here, as in the case of German sugar?"

A reply in French was received, the translation being as follows:

By order of the minister of finance, the industrial section has the honor to announce: A lowered tariff, the same as that upon the products of countries with which commercial treaties had been concluded, was applied to American products. Today instead of the conventional tariff the general tariff with the additional duties is applied to American products. This measure, having been taken exclusively for economic motives, has for its sole purpose the defense of the commercial interests of Russia.

Russian sugar is subject to an indirect impost applying only to internal consumption and this impost does not apply to sugar exported to foreign countries.

No bounty to encourage the export of sugar exists in Russia.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

Increase Due to Cordial Relations of the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—United States Consul Winter at Annaberg, Germany, has transmitted to the State Department a translation of an article which recently appeared in a German publication bearing upon Russian-American trade and the exportation of American machinery to Russia in particular. The article is as follows:

"The increase in the trade of the United States with Russia is noticeable. This is due to the cordial relations which exist between these two countries, and to the less friendly attitude of Russian merchants towards the manufacturers of other countries. The greater part of the orders for the Siberian railway have been placed in the United States. Another large order, amounting to $505,000 in value, has just been given America for machinery to cut a tunnel of about 1½ miles in length not far from Charbin, in Manchuria. The tunnel is to be finished in one year's time. Direct connections then will be completed between Europe and Vladivostock. The United States has outdistanced Germany in the markets of Russia."

FRIEND OF MARK TWAIN.

Death of Dr. Mayo G. Smith, Original of "Doctor" in "Innocents Abroad."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 21.—Dr. Mayo G. Smith, the companion and friend of Mark Twain, and inspiration of the novelist's "Doctor" in "Innocents Abroad," is dead at his residence in this city. Dr. Smith was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 19, 1816. He was one of the first graduates of Oberlin College, and was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley, starting life as a preacher, and later was the first reporter employed by Greeley on the Tribune.

He went to California in 1849, and joined the regular army. Later he became rich and traveled with Mark Twain. He was master and part owner of the first ship that sailed from San Francisco to Australia. Dr. Smith was the author of two works on ether and chloroform from experiments he conducted. For several years he gave his attention to medicine, and later was associated with Morse in completing the telegraph and constructing the first line between Washington and Baltimore.

GOVERNMENT BUYING SHIPS.

To Start a Line of Vessels Between Seattle and Manila.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 21.—The quartermaster's department is negotiating for the purchase of big freighter Ping Suey of the China mutual line, which arrived here Tuesday to load for her first voyage from Seattle to London. The government inspectors examined her yesterday, and the quartermaster's man will look her over today. The price offered for her outright is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

The department will in the future follow the policy of buying steamers instead of chartering them by the day. The government will in a short time start a line of vessels between here and the Philippines. Two more ships also will be purchased by the department.

Plague Epidemic Stamped Out in Western Siberia.

ST PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The plague committee announces that the epidemic has been completely stamped out in western Siberia, and the cordon has been withdrawn.

Turkish Minister at Madrid Resigns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The Turkish minister at Madrid, Izzet Pacha, has again tendered his resignation to the Porte, owing to the non-payment of his salary.

Heavy Trousers

In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

Commerford,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of

FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's,
12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole,
25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy,
25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

300 THAMES STREET.

Copper Stocks.

The Boston copper market has become very active, and we are told of higher prices to come in that market. Our Boston correspondents, Messrs. Towle & Fitzgerald, are members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchange, which enables us to give our customers the very best service. We are the only brokerage house in Newport who will buy and sell for cash or margin any stock listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. You should write or telephone us at once for particulars on some of these copper stocks.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.,

233 THAMES STREET,

Private wires between New York and Boston

VANDERBILTS INTERESTED.

Anglo-Russian Syndicate to Build Railroads and Exploit Mines.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—It is understood that the Anglo-Russian syndicate recently formed to construct railroads and exploit mines includes representatives of the Vanderbilt interests. The management is in the hands of influential Russians.

Herr Schmatzer, a South Russian capitalist, who has landed a cargo of American coal at Odessa at 19 copecks per pood, regards the business as capable of permanent development. It is said that he has ordered special steamers built to bring coal to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

The Parliamentary Vote to Roberts.

LONDON, Feb 21.—It is reported that the British Parliament will be invited to vote £100,000 to Earl Roberts. A question on this subject will be asked in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Cornell Leads Columbia.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The first round of dual chess match between Cornell and Columbia, which began here yesterday, terminated long after midnight, Cornell scoring three points to Columbia's two. The match will continue this afternoon.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 20, Georgic, from Liverpool.

London, Feb. 20, Minneapolis, from New York.

Boulogne, Feb. 20, Statendam, from New York.

Boston, Feb. 21, Vincania, from Cuba.

Boston, Feb. 21, Grebur, from Bournemouth.

Boston, Feb. 21, Columbia, from London.

London, Feb. 21, Glentivy, from Boston.

Liverpool, Feb. 21, Ultonia, from Boston.

Gibraltar, Feb. 21, Spartan Prince, from New York, in tow.

Bermuda, Feb. 21, Pollingham, from Fiume for Boston, for coal.

Special Notice

As I am moved and about settled in my new place of business, 138 Thames street, I will have an opening [illegible] to make money, but will kindly ask all of my customers to please stop or call in Saturday, [illegible] to receive a plant or bunch of flowers free of charge.

H. J. Hass.

POWELL'S

Bronchial Troches.

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

The Alterations

In our store will take about two weeks to complete, and we shall begin the spring season with everything new. That is why the man who can find his size in the broken lines here today can get a very good Overcoat or Suit for $5 to $7.50.

It is why we are selling Boys' Black Cheviot Suits, ages 10 to 13, for $1.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

At The Bee Hive.

One lot of Wrappers, dark colors, usually 65c; to close them out **49c.**

Several styles of fine Percale Wrappers, trimmed handsomely. We claim these are the best-fitting wrappers there are. Other stores ask $1.25, even $1.49; we are selling these at the uniform price of **98c.**

We received yesterday 10 dozen Black Mercerized Silk Waists made in the latest styles. We shall start them at **75c. and $1.25,** one-third under price.

Black Mercerized Petticoats, full width at **75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.25.** Which ver you purchase saves you at least 25 per cent.

Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns in various styles in good cotton and trimmed with embroidery and tucks, at the low prices of **49c, 59c, and 69c.**

Ladies' Muslin Skirts made of good cotton with three rows Torchon insertion and Torchon ruffle, worth $1, at **75c.**

20 dozen Ladies' turnover embroidered collars of fine material and embroidery. Real value 25c; while this lot lasts **12 1-2c.** each.

Sheets, size 81x90, of a firm cotton. Regular price 58c. now **49c.**

Pillowcases of strong cotton, size 45x36 with deep border. Value 15c. at **12 1-2c.** each.

One lot Muslin Curtains in various designs. Former price $1.75 to close out at **$1.25** per pair.

Be sure and ask for the Red Star Stamps given with each purchase.

This Morning's News.

COMPROMISE WITH CHINA.

Some of the Death Sentences to be Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In a despatch to the Times from Pekin, yesterday, Dr. Morrison says:

"The court has yielded, and consented to the infliction of the punishment demanded, petitioning, however, that the sentences of Chao Su Chaio and Ying Nien may be strangulation instead of decapitation. To this the foreign envoys have agreed. The question, therefore, is virtually settled, and a raison d'etre for the Tai Yuen Fu expedition ceases to exist."

A Pekin despatch to the Morning Post dated yesterday, says: "At their latest meeting the foreign envoys agreed to a compromise. They propose to permit the imperial court to commute the sentences of decapitation in the cases of Prince Tuan, Duke Lan and General Tung Fu Hsiang to life imprisonment, and will agree to the following punishments: Prince Chwang to be strangled, Yu Hsien to be decapitated, Chao Shu Chiao and Ying Nien to be permitted to strangle themselves and Chi Hsiu and Hsu Cheng Yu to be beheaded in Pekin. If the court advances no new obstacle, the negotiations on the first point of the demands of the powers may be considered closed."

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Pekin, dated yesterday, says: "The Chinese have yielded on the question of punishments, and it is announced that the demand of the powers will be fully complied with. The reply of the court has not yet been communicated to the legations, but it is known to have been received by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, and it will probably be communicated tomorrow."

WILL BE ABANDONED.

Waldersee Expedition Intended Only to Frighten the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The firm stand taken by the United States government against further warfare in China has brought out representations that the Von Waldersee movement was intended only to frighten the Chinese into hastening negotiations, and that it has had the effect desired, and will therefore not be carried to the point of aggressive military operations. This government is, therefore, not constrained to make formal and public protest, and is unwilling to make public even the despatches sent to Minister Conger. It is believed to be part of the policy to make public as little as possible of what has been said and done by the State Department, in order not to affect the relations between the United States and Germany or the other powers.

Although this government did not have to go to the extreme of diplomatic protest, its informal representations were made positively and promptly, and have undoubtedly had a due effect. Minister Conger, who according to the State Department advices did not give his approval to the Von Waldersee movement, has been strongly advised as to this government's position, and the powers have been advised, not only through his statement to their representatives at Pekin but through the statements of the United States ambassadors in conversation with the ministers in charge of foreign affairs at the principal courts.

Great Britain, Russia and Japan are known to share with the United States in opposition to further military operations in China, and the representations of Germany that she does not intend to proceed to extremes seem to be in recognition of the opposition of the United States and other powers.

The believers of the United States suggest ... the report from Pekin that the German representatives stand ... insisting upon a cash settlement of the indemnity claims ... the immediate payment of ... which is reported to be the ... of these claims, would be in view ... of the contention of the United States that China is not to be asked the ... things. The United States ... object to an international ... of Chinese finance in order to raise the amount necessary, if that ... does not derogate too much from the political independence of the Chinese government.

The report from Berlin that Minister Conger has approved the Von Waldersee proposition, is denied, as his despatch said he had not only protested against the expedition but argued against it. Judging from the despatches from Conger and Chaffee, the representatives of the United States understood that the expedition is not for the purpose of "bluffing" the Chinese, as asserted, but was seriously proposed.

DEWET NOT CAUGHT.

Believed to Have Again Escaped from the British Trap.

LONDON, Feb. 20. General Lord Kitchener having returned to Pretoria, it is supposed that General Dewet has again escaped from the supposed cordon.

There is no further news of General French's pursuit of Commandant General Botha in the east Transvaal.

Statements from both Pretoria and Brussels are to the effect that Mr. Kruger contemplates returning to South Africa. It is said that he has just finished writing a memorial on the war, which will be sent to the European governments and to President McKinley.

The Boers have derailed a train near ... and it was looted by natives ... were ordered out and the ... fired on them killing two persons and wounding many.

TO BE TRIED IN APRIL.

Cases Against Mrs. Nation and Her Associates Postponed.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 20. When the cases against the crusaders for "malicious destruction of property" at Murphy's Place Sunday morning, the defendants being Mrs. Nation, Mrs. ... Mrs. ... C. R. McDowell and Dr. ... were called today, Judge Hazen announced that the hearing should stand postponed until the next term of court, which will be some time in April.

At Wichita today a motion was made in the district court by attorneys representing Mrs. Nation to quash an indictment for the wrecking of a joint here. The motion was on the ground that the building harbored a nuisance. Judge Dale denied the motion, and ruled that it made no difference what business was being conducted in the building, the owner of which is the complainant in the case.

At Winfield 100 deputy marshals have been sworn in by the city marshal, and instructed to prevent the destruction of property by joint raiders at all hazards.

John Hudson, whose wife was killed in a raid on a Millwood joint Monday night, has sworn out warrants for the four farmers already under arrest, charging them with murder in the first degree. William Webb, who was wounded in the raid, is not expected to recover.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The social of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met with Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Brown yesterday afternoon and evening, was very largely attended.

Mrs. A. W. Kingsley is spending a few days out of town.

Miss Ellen Smith, who has been quite ill, is recovering.

Miss Helen Ward and others gave a social in the town hall Tuesday night.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its meeting next week Wednesday evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Brown. As this is to be a social affair, "progressive games" will be in order and prizes given.

Ash Wednesday services were held in the Berkeley Memorial Chapel yesterday morning.

The officers and members of the Middletown Cavalcade are arranging for their "smoke talk" in the town hall Monday evening, March 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Child of Newport were in town yesterday.

The Paradise Club had for its topic this week "American History, 1492-1763." There was a good attendance.

Miss Anna Chase, daughter of Mr. Henry I. Chase, who has been quite ill, is now considered much better.

Mrs. Benjamin Howland is reported as considerably improved.

NEGROES LEAVE THE SOUTH.

The recent passage through New Orleans of a band of negro colonists bound for the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian islands brings to light the fact that in the states of Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas agents for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association are encouraging emigration, the extent of which bids fair to remove from the cotton and cane and tobacco fields of the South a considerable part of its most efficient labor.

Headquarters for the project have been established in the little town of Hazlehurst, Miss., some 105 miles north of New Orleans and 50 miles south of Jackson. These resident agents are busy distributing literature of a simple kind and prospectuses to the field hands of the South. According to the agents, the sugar planters of Hawaii are badly in need of practiced labor for their fields. Hitherto the agents have found considerable difficulty in inducing the Southern field hands to leave their cabins and certainty of existence even for the glittering promise held out to them in Hawaii. As a result the shipments so far have been small. Nevertheless the agents have been able to gather a collection of negroes, nearly all of them ranging in age from 16 to 25, who have decided to take chances. Already one consignment is working in the island sugar fields.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Policeman John F. McGovern of Providence died at the Rhode Island hospital yesterday afternoon of hemorrhage of the brain, the result of being thrown from a paper delivery wagon in that city Tuesday afternoon. He had been carried in the ambulance to the hospital, where a cursory examination of the man showed, the surgeons there say, no indications of the serious nature of his injury. He seemed to be somewhat dazed, but insisted on going to his home and refused to be put to bed in the hospital. Soon after his arrival at his own residence he began to vomit and to bleed at the nose. He grew worse, and during the night lapsed into unconsciousness. Yesterday morning he was again taken to the hospital, where before noon an operation was performed to relieve the brain of the blood clot forming there. The hemorrhage of the brain continued unabated, and he died at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. A further examination showed that the man had a fracture of the skull seven inches long and extending from the base of the brain in the back of the head around the side of the skull in a crescent-shaped curve to a point in front of the temporal bone on the right side of the face.

Yesterday afternoon a steam drying box exploded at the new Sayles bleachery, in Phillipsdale, East Providence, killing Everard Leonard of Rumford and probably fatally injuring Dennis Driscoll of Pawtucket. Driscoll was employed at the works as boss piper and in this capacity had charge of the erection of a large drying box in one of the rooms on the main floor of the plant. Leonard and a man named Dugan were helping him. The erection of the box was completed and yesterday the steam was turned on. The box is a large affair used for drying out cotton goods, which are placed inside and thoroughly heated. Just how the explosion occurred is not known, for the man who had charge of the job will probably never live to explain how it happened, if he knows.

Next Monday morning a cut approximating 10 per cent will take effect in all departments of the United States Cotton Company at Central Falls. This will affect about 600 spinners, weavers, carders, etc. The notice has been posted in the mill, although at the office of the company yesterday the agent ... the corporation refused to either confirm or deny the reported cut. About a year ago last December the employes received a raise of about 10 per cent, and this cut restores the old schedule.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. Elbridge G. Chace of Westport, who has recently been guest of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brayton, is sick with the grip, and Mrs. Chace's mother, Mrs. Mary Macomber, and her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Almy, are also ill.

Mrs. Belle Tallman was presented with a horse Wednesday and started with her son Ray to drive it home. She had not proceeded more than a mile when it acted peculiarly and was speedily left the buggy, but had hardly done so when the horse dropped dead.

Miss Nina C. Gray of Swansea, who has been guest of Miss Sadie Chase, has returned home.

The singing class will hold its concert March 1.

The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Whist Club will be held February 28.

Mrs. Reuben Smith has been spending a week with her niece, Mrs. R. A. Davis.

Mr. John Earle and Mr. James Wattles of Fall River were in town Wednesday on business.

HIS FORTUNE GONE.

Inventor of the Prize Candy Package Now Dependent on Charity.

Walking the streets of Boston today, eking out the most precarious of livelihoods by selling a few poor flowers, is a man whose history reads like a romance, whose name at one time was on thousands of tongues, whose dollars were given freely for charity, but who now is destitute and often starving, and upon whom the charity of others has turned its back. This man is Moses Flint Peaslee, inventor of the prize candy package. When the present generation was young he gave away hundreds of dollars in packages of confectionery, which he sold for two cents each and which was the means of placing to his credit in more than one bank in Boston accounts which ran into the hundreds of thousands.

At the start his daily sales on the street corners and he sold for only three hours each evening averaged over $200. In Lynn he sold 7,078 sticks of candy in one evening, and his profits for seven days' work in Philadelphia were $14,000. Money rolled in, and Flint Peaslee's name became one to conjure with among the youth of the country. Imitations sprang up, but Peaslee led the procession with his "Golden Sweets."

Tony Pastor introduced his name on the stage, singing in recognition of Peaslee's well known honesty in not forgetting to put prizes in his packages:

> When Peaslee cheats
> With Golden Sweets,
> May I forget to live.

The candy man himself sat in a box the first time it was sung in Boston, and threw the popular actor a $5 bouquet. Pastor caught it as it fell and exclaimed: "Score one for first base!"

Eliza Weathersbee introduced the following into her play:

> Mary had a little lamb,
> It was so nice and haldy,
> It out would go to Tremont row
> And buy of Peaslee's candy.

Peaslee has been in jails and in almshouses. He has worked at more trades and been in more business ventures than would seem possible to crowd into one human life. He has been a bookbinder, a jeweler, a canvasser for Shakespeare's works, a conductor on a street railroad, a laborer in a navy yard, a stationary engineer, a captain of a fire engine company, and last, but not least surprising, male nurse to a litter of baby lions in a traveling managerie.

Peaslee comes of good old New England stock. His father was for 21 years postmaster of Plaistow, N. H., and kept a general store. There Flint was born. Here is what Mr. Peaslee has to say of himself:

"I was born March 20, 1834, in a house which stood on the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Half of it was in Haverhill, Mass., and half in Plaistow, N. H., but as the front door was in the latter town and my father being the postmaster, we called that our address. When I was eight years old we moved to Lowell and I started to work in a book-bindery. I helped to bind the first copy ever issued of a well known almanac.

"How did I get the prize candy idea? It was this way. I chanced to see in a paper one day an advertisement stating that a meerschaum pipe would be given away with every hundredth package of candy sold in the trains out of Boston. It struck me as a great idea. People always want to get more than they pay for—or at least to have a chance. So I went to George J. Cann of Charlestown, who made candy, and got him to give me 100 sticks, suggesting to him to put small sums of money in a few of the packages. I took these to the old Boylston market and sold them on the sidewalk.

"The first stick of candy was bought by a woman and in it she found 25 cents. The crowd saw it and I immediately sold out. I afterward sent this woman a $3 gold piece as a memento of the luck she brought me. Next day I took my stand by the United States Hotel, and made a pile, selling the sticks for six cents apiece. The highest prize was a $2 bill.

"Then I went to Lynn, and in a vacant lot I sold to two acres of people. I had my wife with me in an express wagon. The second day I was there was Fast day, and the church people of the town objected to my doing business. The man of whom I hired the lot had me ejected, but the result was a great advertisement. I moved down to Willow street, escorted by several hundred boys. I paid the boys for helping me first, and then gave the public a chance. It was a perfect mob, and I sold close on to 8,000 sticks of candy. It was shortly before this that I started in for myself. I found that my employer was not treating me right in the matter of putting in prizes. I went to Worcester and sold in Washburn Hall for a month. I stayed the longest at Faneuil Hall, Boston. I sold every Saturday evening for two hours for two years there. I also got a permit to do business at the West street gate of the Common. Finally the police stopped me. The crowds got too big to handle. I also visited the trotting parks. My biggest sales were made in the Herald Building in Boston. I cleared $17,000 in 17 weeks there, and paid $5,000 a year for rent. I made $3,065 in 10 nights in a vacant store on Tremont row, selling but three hours each night.

"Dwight L. Moody got his first start in business on the corner of Battle street and Court, and it was there that I made one of my first big ventures. I hired three doors of the Crawford House, then building, of the contractor. I made $70 a night and $358 the Fourth of July. That day I gave away 18 barrels of ice water.

"I opened in Philadelphia in January, 1871, at 1,025 Chestnut street, opposite the Continental Hotel, and had protection from the mayor, but in spite of this the police raided me, took my money and arrested me. A friend of mine gave bail each day for me until the case came up. I continued selling and being arrested for seven days, but managed to clear $11,000 outside of what I had to pay for the protection I did not get."

Mr. Peaslee's charities were at this time innumerable. Any one in distress could get help from him, and he constantly had his hand in his pocket for church and society funds and for expenses of parades and banners. He gave the proceeds of one day's sales, $135, to the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis in 1873.

But where did all Peaslee's money go? Why is this old man compelled now to subsist himself on charity? That is a delicate matter, and he dislikes to talk of it. It is a family affair. As he puts it: "My relatives got it all away from me." A connection of his who went to Alaska some time ago left him a legacy of $25 a month, but he has never been able to get it. On account of his dropping his first name, Moses, the claim is made that he cannot be the man who is indicated in the will.

So poor old Flint walks the streets with his pathetic little bunch of flowers, depending upon the generosity of strangers for his all too infrequent meals. He has been an inmate of the Tewksbury almshouse, and of the poor farm down the harbor, and his fortunes have come to such a pass that he is really happier and more comfortable when in one of these institutions.

Last week he was standing disconsolately on a corner when a Sister of Charity recognized him, and insisted on filling his pockets with fruit. It touched him to the heart, for she gave all she could afford. Peaslee is thinking seriously of joining the Catholic Church, even at his advanced age, for he says: "The members of that faith were always the kindest to me."

TO COMMENCE WORK ON THE DRURY LANE THEATRE.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is ready to commence work in New York on the building of his eighth theatre, the Drury Lane, which, if his present plans fail not, will be thrown open in all its magnificence and grandeur some time next November. During the next few months Mr. Hammerstein will be occupied with architects' plans and the responsibilities attending the construction of the largest place of amusement in this country.

Mr. Hammerstein Monday took title from the Whiting Manufacturing Company of 10 full lots—the site for the theatre. The plot of ground will cost $390,000. There are five lots, or a frontage of 125 feet, in West Thirty-fourth street, beginning 150 feet west of Eighth avenue, and the remaining five lots with the same frontage are directly in the rear in Thirty-fifth street.

The plans for the Drury Lane Theatre are but partially completed, but have advanced sufficiently to give an idea of the enormous size of the building, that will be made the home of legitimate, melodrama, elaborate spectacular productions, Christmas pantomimes and oratorios Sunday nights. The total seating capacity of the house will be 4,800, the seats in the orchestra alone numbering 1,600, while the three balconies will each accommodate a like number. The roof will be given up to a garden, where many novel features will be introduced, of which Mr. Hammerstein is not willing to talk at the present time.

The entrance to the theatre will be in Thirty-fourth street, where the elevation of five stories will be in brick and granite, the ornate front being further made attractive with pieces of statuary. The lobby will run the entire width of the building—125 feet—and will be 20 feet deep. Leading from this will be broad stairways by which the balconies will be reached. The coloring in the lobby has not been decided upon, but Mr. Hammerstein says that the decorations would be elaborate and in good taste.

While the balconies will each be capable of seating 1,600 persons, Mr. Hammerstein has designed a system of telescoping doors that can be used to partition off one half of each balcony so that the seats may be reduced one half. The stage will be 80 by 125 feet, the largest at least in this country, where it will be possible to place 1,000 persons. The stage "opening" will be 70 feet, larger by 16 feet than that of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Under the stage a large tank will be built, permitting the production of aquatic or naval performances in water that will be taken direct from the mains in the street and emptied into the sewage arteries of the city. The filling and emptying of the tank will occupy but a few minutes. The immense size and weight of the drop curtain will require an engine of ten-horse power in its lifting.

And what is even more interesting, Mr. Hammerstein contemplates giving elaborate productions and concerts at this new house at even less than popular prices. He believes the highest priced seats will be 50 cents, and that with the immense audiences that will be present the low scale of prices will prove a successful business investment.

"Every comfort that can be found in a high-priced theatre will be found in the Drury Lane," says Mr. Hammerstein. "Every improvement in lighting and scenic effect will be introduced. The building and ground will represent an investment of $1,000,000. I hope to make the Sunday night oratorios a feature. I shall have an orchestra of 100 musicians. The enormous size of the stage will permit of remarkable spectacular and scenic effects. It's a novel undertaking, perhaps, but I know it will be a success. I shall break ground for the Drury Lane Theatre some time next month, and hope to have it completed next November."

E. W. Grove

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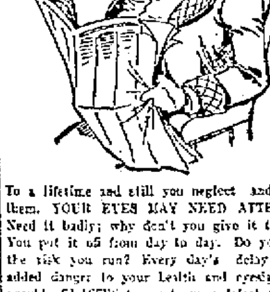

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PLACE OF ABRAHAM'S BIRTH.

Ur, on the Euphrates, to be Excavated by a German Expedition.

The birthplace of Abraham is to be excavated. The work will be begun within a few weeks at Ur, from which city the great ancestor of the Hebrews originally set out, with his family and relations, on the way to Palestine. A flood of light is expected to be thrown upon early narratives of Genesis by the expedition, which is led by Dr. Edgar J. Banks, and backed by the Royal University of Breslau, Germany.

The ancient city is represented at present by a group of mounds, the most conspicuous feature of which is the remains of a gigantic pyramidal tower, regarded by Assyriologists as the most perfect specimen of Babylonian architecture known. This structure, which is built in a series of rectangular stages, like the famous Tower of Babel, with a flight of broad steps running up the outside, once supported the temple of the Moon god—a fane which for more than 3,000 years was the centre of moon worship in Assyria. The Moon god exerted a powerful influence over the minds of the people. Indeed, the tower was hardly more than an immense altar, and the adoration of Sin, the lunar deity, was so profound that his name has survived in Sinai, the "mountain of the Moon god" in Palestine.

The ruined city of Ur is near the Euphrates, across the river from the modern town of Nasarieh, and half way between Babylon and the Persian gulf. In ancient times it was a seaport on that gulf, and had a brisk trade by ship with India and other parts of the world; but now it is a long distance inland, owing to the growth of dry land from alluvial deposits. For a long period it was the political and religious capital of the Babylonian empire, and the mounds in question are believed to conceal the palaces of monarchs of three dynasties, which must be filled with priceless archaeological and literary treasures. Rich bas-reliefs and inscriptions probably line their walls, and there is confident expectation of unearthing a library of baked clay books, such as was excavated at Nineveh.

No time is to be lost. The Arabs have been utilizing Ur recently as a brick mine, exploiting the mounds, which hitherto have been practically undisturbed, for building material, and every stone they come across that bears an inscription they destroy in obedience to the same kind of superstition that prompts them to smash every ancient statue they find, lest it be inhabited by a devil. By them the site of the ruins is known as Mughair, or the Place of Pitch, because they get from it quantities of the bitumen which the ancient builders employed to a large extent for mortar.

Ur was not only the birthplace of the Hebrews. It was, so archaeologists say, the source from which our own culture and civilization are derived. Its ruins stand today in the midst of a treeless, stoneless plain, on a slight elevation, so that during the annual flood of the Euphrates they form a sort of island, surrounded by a marsh. What looks like the remains of a low wall running around the old town is in reality a line of small mounds concealing graves and tombs.

The whole place is a veritable Golgotha, filled with the bones of the ancient dead. J. B. Taylor, who was British consul at Bassorah in 1854, undertook at that time some small excavations at Ur, and found immense numbers of objects shaped like dish covers, under each of which was a human skeleton. Each skeleton lay on a reed mat, such as is used by the Arabs in their dwellings today, which was spread upon a brick floor, and the dish cover, which was of kiln-baked clay, had been simply put down over it. One such remnant of what once had been a woman was accompanied by a reed basket, 14 clay vessels, a copper bowl, a wide band of pure gold on one arm and four images of ducks carved out of meteoric stone. Pieces of decayed linen were noticed about the bones.

The arrangement of the skeletons was invariably the same,lying on one side, with the skull resting upon a sun-dried brick. That the brick was meant to serve as a pillow was shown by the circumstance that in some instances it was covered with remnants of a tasselled cushion of cloth. At the left side of each skeleton, and lying on the palm of the left hand, was a copper bowl, while of other utensils there were always at least three—a large jar for water, a smaller one to drink out of and a shallow clay dish, perhaps to contain food.

On lifting the covers, if an attempt was made to touch the skulls or bones, they would fall to dust; but if exposed for a few days to air they became quite hard and could be handled without risk of injuring them. The teeth in every instance were beautiful and excellently preserved. With the female skeletons were discovered many bracelets and rings, as well as bangles and beads of copper. In one grave a quantity of rings for the ears and toes were found partly fused together into a mass, with a remnant of a cloth covering in which they had been wrapped. Doubtless they were the special treasures of a young woman who died 1,000 or 5,000 years ago. Among the oddest curios were small elongated vases made by rubbing down a kind of shell, and which were filled with rings.

There were also vaults, built of white bricks, which contained many skeletons—some of them held 11—but in these the defunct were provided with no copper bowls, and had no bricks under their heads, though there was always a profusion of vessels for water. Some jars contained little clay figures, rudely executed, and beneath one of the "dish-covers" was found a statuette of a priest in copper. All over the ruins and in the graves were extraordinary quantities of marine shells—another evidence that the city of Ur stood anciently by the seashore.

The huge pyramidal structure already mentioned was surmounted by a temple, the only remains of which are a few glazed bricks and some copper-headed nails. In 1854 Mr. Taylor found on the vacant top floor of the tower two or three ancient clay lamps and fragments of fine chased pottery. Very many of the bricks in the ruins bear inscriptions, and some have a thin coat of enamel with stamped characters, though they are so rotten with age that it is difficult to preserve them. Concealed in box-shaped cavities in the corners of the pyramid of the Moon god were discovered four cylinders bearing inscriptions by a Babylonian king, each of which concludes with a prayer for his first-born son, Belshazzar.

In ancient times the pyramid and its temple were surrounded by a wall, within which were courts and chambers, and possibly the shrines of minor divinities. The structure was begun about 2800 B. C., and was one of the most renowned and revered seats of worship through the whole Babylonian period, being referred to over and over again in the records of Assyrian monarchs.

Ur dominated all southern Babylonia about 4000 B. C. and later, and in those days was a great manufacturing and commercial town, as well as a political centre. A sister city, Eridu, which is likewise to be dug up by the Banks expedition—equally old, and represented by the ruin-mounds of Nowawis, just visible from Ur—was the seat of worship of Ea, the god of wisdom and father of mankind.

Ur and Eridu were located close by the sea, but now they are 120 miles as the crow flies from the head of the Persian gulf. The distance affords an interesting time measurement, inasmuch as the rate of alluvial deposit—the pushing forward of the shore-line—is known to have averaged about 100 feet per annum since the time of Alexander the Great. Accepting this datum as approximately accurate, 8,000 or 9,000 years must have elapsed since these twin cities of old Babylonia stood on the seashore. In other words, the period when they were so situated must have been somewhere between 6000 and 7000 B. C.

The written records do not go back so far, the earliest writing as yet found only slightly antedating 4000 B. C., with the exception of a few tiny inscribed tablets of clay, which may be 1,000 years more ancient perhaps. The earliest king about whom anything has been discovered was Lugal-kigub, who reigned 3900 B. C. One thousand years later there was a monarch named Urgur, who uplifted the city of Ur into importance by conquest, making it the capital of all Babylonia. It was he who built the temple of the Moon god, which was finished by his son, Dungi. Those were days when first one town and then another in that region became prominent, through vicissitudes of war, and thus Ur saw its ups and downs, rising into conspicuousness for the last time about 2400 B. C., when Dungi II started the third dynasty that sat on the throne in the birthplace of Abraham.

Notwithstanding the scratching of the surface done by Taylor, and the depredations of recent Arabs in search of bricks, Ur is today one of the least disturbed of all the ancient ruined cities, and there is every reason to believe that the excavations will result in valuable discoveries, perhaps throwing a light from the distant past upon the stories of the Bible.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,
pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cents. Try it today.

WAIST OF BLUE SILK.

There are many pretty bodices for demi-toilet, to be worn with a different skirt. The cut illustrates one of these, which is of sky blue silk with a yoke of printed panne. The lower part of the bodice is also of printed panne. The yoke is formed in a band of gold galoon, and the wide belt is of gold tissue, fastened by three gold buttons. The belt and the gold border of the yoke are connected by straps of stitched taffeta, held by gold buttons. The collar of taffeta has two gold bands. The sleeves are covered by lengthwise straps of stitched taffeta, which fasten upon the wrist puff of printed panne by means of gold buttons.

TAFFETA BODICE.

Narrow cuffs of gold tissue complete the sleeves.

The fashion of extremely low-cut evening bodices is reviving, perhaps in consequence of the return of empire styles.

The form of the decolletage varies. It is square, heart-shaped, round, deeply pointed and passing across the top of the shoulder or almost straight, leaving the upper part of the arm uncovered. Sleeves are sometimes dispensed with altogether, a simple band serving to hold the bodice up and a bow or knot of flowers being placed at one shoulder. The Louis Quinze sleeve is seen in various forms, usually draped, shirred or plaited, closely following the upper part of the arm and terminating two or three inches above the elbow. Long transparent sleeves also continue to be used with low cut bodices.

THE FEVER OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

[New York Times.]

It is less than three months since the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress his statement of receipts and expenditures for the current year and his estimates for the two succeeding years. It was flattering for the present and hopeful for the future. He reported a large reserve in the treasury, ample and increasing receipts, and after allowing for a liberal addition to the rate of expenditure recommended a reduction of taxes of at least $30,000,000 a year. The House took up the recommendation and prepared a bill that would have cut off some $40,000,000. The Senate has been dealing with the bill in committee, and since the appropriations are determined has about made up its mind not to try to put it through. In this it is understood that the Secretary concurs.

The simple fact is that Congress has so thrown away money that, despite the enormous revenue and the large accumulation in the Treasury, it is not safe to reduce taxation. This is a most astonishing state of things to have come about in so short a time.

A CHIME OF FOUR.

[John Berwick, in Longman's.]

A stir of myriad lives as yet unseen
Thrills through the bosom of the earth again,
That answers, smiling where the fields grow green,
The innumerable whisper of the rain.

Willow and hazel's red and silver stems,
Like lances, fling their leafy pennons wide;
The hedges wear their wild-rose diadems,
White daisies crest the wave of summer tide.

A sense of noonday broods above the lands,
Fast whitening fields the liberal sunbeams bathe;
While where the sickles flash in tawny hands
The flaming poppy dyes the fallen swathe.

Gone is the harvest's gracious burdening.
A keen-fanged frost the bare brown furrow grieves.
Th' undoing winds of winter hoarsely sing
The requiem of a thousand thousand leaves.

MODELS.

[Richard Hovey, in Bookman.]

So memory and imagination bring
Their beauty to my dreams—for some I knew,
And some I guessed at, looking at the blue
Of the elusive sea and wondering.
Dear women with vain beauty vanishing,
I hold them for a moment in my view
And try if I may catch some little clue
To understand their mystery as I sing.
Dear women loved in fancy or in deed,
Dead loves and loves of dream, I set them there
To find one chord of all they clarion of,
But of such easel loans take thou no heed.
No, though I stripped their flushing spirits bare,
My models they, but only thou my love.

FANCIES.

Lena—You've never heard anything bad about me, have you?
Maude—No; but it has been all I could do to keep from it.—[Smart Set.

Kansas has never really been settled since it was first settled.—[Boston Transcript.

"I beg of you, miss, lend me your ear."
"Well, and then what?"
"Please, give me your heart."—[Fliegende Blätter.

Fond father—Now, when I was a boy I didn't have the advantages you have.
Smart offspring—And you look it, too, guv-nor.—[Ohio State Journal.

First detective—How did you manage to discover the scandal in their family closet?
Second detective—Well, you see, I had a skeleton key.—[Smart Set.

"Yes, Flora married a titled foreigner; for all she isn't so very rich. He is the last of his race."
"Oh, well, remnants always come cheap, you know."—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Miss Crotchet—I saw you at my song recital last evening. I wonder if those people in the back seats made any complaint. I am sure they couldn't have heard me.
Miss Teller—No, I heard no complaint. It is true, however, as you supposed; they couldn't hear a note.—[Boston Transcript.

Miss Chatterton—Charley says a fortune teller told him he was going to marry a brunette.
Her mother—Being a blonde that does not look very promising for you.
Miss Chatterton (confidently)—On the contrary, I feel that it only shows how far off a fortune teller can be at times.—[Puck.

"I understand Miss Geode took piano lessons at the conservatory?"
"Oh, yes; she's got a gold medal."
"Yet I was paying a visit at her house last night and she positively refused to play; said she had decided to give it up."
"Yes; that's what she got the gold medal for. The neighbors gave it to her."—[Philadelphia Press.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Our deeds are fetters which we forge ourselves.—[George Eliot.

Breakfast.
Oranges.
Boiled Rice.
Parsley Omelet. Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Corn Dodgers. Rolls.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Veal Cutlets, Breaded.
Potato Balls.
Cream Puffs. Stewed Fruit.
Oolong Tea.

Dinner.
Consomme with Noodles.
Breast of Lamb, Onion Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Squash.
Okra and Tomatoes.
Lettuce Salad.
Apple Dumpling.
Crackers. Cheese.
Coffee.

Breast of Mutton. Wipe a breast of mutton with a damp cloth and sprinkle it with salt. Place it in a lined stewpan with an onion stuck with cloves, four peppercorns and a tablespoonful of diced carrot. Cover with water, bring to the boil and let it simmer very gently for an hour, or until the bones will slip out. Roll the meat compactly, tie it around with tape and place it under a heavy weight. Then remove the weight, sew up the roll, taking away the tape; roll it in fine bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs again and fry in hot fat till nicely browned. Serve with a good onion sauce and brown gravy.

THE SHIRT WAIST CONTINUES IN FAVOR.

The shirt waist seems to have been adopted as a permanent part of the American woman's outfit. The predictions made each year by cynical observers have never been borne out by facts. This year the leading modistes of not only this country, but of the great foreign centres of fashion, report as large an assortment of these simple and convenient garments as ever before. Already new designs for the early and middle spring are in the market; and beyond these may be studied the creations which are to be worn next July. For spring wear, the tendency is toward silks and silk mixtures. There is already a notable variety in these attractive textiles. Taffeta, wash silk, corded silk, China and Japan silk, Louisine and several French combinations of silk with other tissues are upon the counters, and have won merited praise.

In decorative treatment, there is larger latitude than last season. To the critic it would seem as if women had grown tired of a simple exterior, and were about to replace it with rich ornamental effects. This is noticeable in many details. There is a larger use of stripes, dots, figures and geometrical patterns in the dress goods. Lace stripes and insertions, embroidery in silk floss, tucks and pluits, straps, and other ornaments are finding a much more generous employment. While this, in the main, makes the spring shirt waist more expensive than formerly, it is more attractive and satisfactory to the wearer. Thus far, here has been no great change in the cut and general effect of the waist. In many the yoke has been given up; in others there has been adopted a slight swell or bouffante toward the belt, suggesting a modified Russian blouse effect so popular a few years ago.

PERSONALS.

....John Galvin, the Boston florist, is seriously ill.

....Black walnut canes have been given to the cabinet members by the President. The canes were sent to the President from Illinois, and were cut from a walnut tree on the farm formerly the property of Abraham Lincoln in Harristown township, Macon county, Ill.

....William Wakeley, who for the past 30 years has been in the employ of a Taunton copper mill as metal refiner and mixer, recently received a flattering offer from Japan to go to that country and assume entire charge of the government copper rolling mills.

....Two Columbia professors have been decorated as Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor by the president of the French republic for services in connection with the Exposition. The recipients are Professor John Krom Rees, head of the department of astronomy, and Professor Henry Marion Howe, head of the department of metallurgy.

....Sir Walter Parratt, who presided at the organ in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, during the Queen's funeral, was the private organist of the Queen, who liked his playing very much, and knighted him in 1892. He is a Yorkshireman, and began his musical career as organist at two or three country churches. He is Past Grand Organist of the Free Masons, professor at the Royal College of Music, and examiner in music to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London.

THE PERAMBULATING GOAT DAIRY OF MODERN ATHENS.

[George Horton, in Scribner's.]

Nor do the men who sell milk and its various products lie in bed until the sun rises. There are a couple of European dairies in Athens, whose proprietors keep cows; but they do business mostly with the foreigners and with those Greeks who ape foreign manners. Your genuine Athenian believes the goat to be the proper milk-producing animal, and he regards the cow in this connection about as we Americans do the mare. The milkman takes his animals with him, jangling their bells and sneezing. "Gala!" he shouts, a quick, startling cry with a "g" whose guttural quality is unattainable by adult learners and usually unperceived by them. When a customer comes to the door he strips the desired quantity into the proffered receptacle before her vigilant eyes, selecting one of the goats, and paying no attention to the others, who understand the business as well as he does. Patiently they stand about, chewing the cud or resting on contiguous doorsteps. When their master moves on, they arise and follow, more faithful than dogs. The obvious and wellnigh overpowering temptation to which the milkman is subjected,affects him in Greece as in America. In Greece it is taken for granted that he can not resist and he is therefore obliged to take his animals with him.But even thus he is not above suspicion, for they tell of a rubber water-bag, carried inside the coat and provided with a tube reaching to the palm of the hand. Each time the milkman clasps his hand over the udder he presses the bag between his arm and his body.

SHINGLES.

SPOT CASH on DELIVERY.

YES, I have half a million of the BEST EASTERN CEDAR SHINGLES, price per thousand $3.25; if you want a lot of them the price is less.

North Carolina pine and spruce Flooring, Sheathing, White Wood Sheathing and all other kinds of building material at low prices.

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FIFTY-THREE FIRST HONORS;

Two Seconds, One Third.

STUDS:

Champion "KING MAX" (black), 1st special, Boston, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.
Champion "HIS MAJESTY" (white), 1st, Boston, 1900; Boston, 1901; Philadelphia, 1901; New York, 1901. Special Beresford Club silver medal; best white, male or female, Boston 1901; 2d, Rochester, 1901.
VICTOR (solid black), 1st, Boston, 1900.
PERLEY (silver-tabby), 1st, Boston, 1900.
TWILIGHT [illegible]
GLORY [illegible]
POLARIS (white, amber eyes).
PACEMAKER (brown tabby), 1st, Philadelphia, two Beresford silver medals, Philadelphia, 1900.
ASPIRANT (cream) 1st, Philadelphia.
DAN CUPID (white), 1st, Philadelphia.

QUEENS:

CHAMPION COSSET (smoke), 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, Boston, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; silver Beresford Club medal; best smoke, male or female, at Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester; silver cup, best female in show, Philadelphia, 1900.
CHAMPION MAGIC (black), 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Boston, 1901; 2d, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; two silver Beresford Club medals; best black, male or female, Philadelphia, 1900, and Boston, 1901.
JEWEL (imported, white with blue eyes), 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Boston, 1901; silver medal, Philadelphia, best white, male or female.
MISS INDIA (solid tortoise shell), 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; [illegible]
MADRIGAL (solid tortoise shell), 1st, New York, 1901.
CINDERELLA, 1st, New York, 1901.
The above records every cat shown from
THE OASIS CATTERY.

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the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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All my patterns reduced to $2 and upwards.
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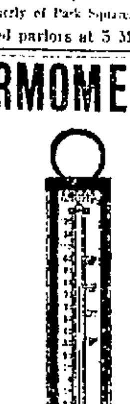

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Bovinine, small, 45c; large, 72c. a bottle.
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Salmon, 10c. per can.
" 13c; 2 cans 25c.
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" 20c. per can.
Sardines, 7c. per can.
" 10c. per can.
" 13c. per can; 2 for 25c.
" 15c. per can.
" 18c per can.
Kippered Herring, 20c. a can.
Shrimp, 13c. per can.
Little Neck Clams, 10c. a can.
Clam Chowder, 15c. a can.

Also everything in Canned Goods at the lowest market prices.
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Newport Daily News.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

THE HAWAIIAN DELEGATE.

The House committee on elections has decided not to disturb Mr. Wilcox, delegate from Hawaii, mainly on grounds of public policy, which means that, believing Mr. Wilcox to be the choice of the majority of Hawaiians, it is felt that it would create ill-feeling toward the United States to unseat him. This is a consideration entitled to weight, but the excuse of some of his partisans that he was not subject to the government of the United States when he wrote letters of sympathy to the Filipinos has much less weight. For it was in January, 1899, after the annexation of Hawaii, that Mr. Wilcox wrote letters to several Filipinos introducing to them "a friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause. * * * Mr. —— will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Philippines. * * * I have already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. * * * Tell General Aguinaldo that I am ready to give my service for your country." Another letter, dated March, 1899, says: "I am thinking to go to the Philippine islands and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders, the hypocritical Yankees, the carpetbag politician Otis."

Mr. Wilcox admits that he wrote to the Filipinos to whom these letters were addressed letters introducing Celso Caesar Moreno, who was for a few months a resident of Hawaii and for a few days a member of the King's cabinet, or rather the whole cabinet, for while he pretended to be a leader of the native party, and his motto was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," he was an Italian, a newcomer, and for a few days he absorbed most of the offices about the King. Minister Willis described Wilcox as "the reckless half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889," and Mr. Willis was sent to Hawaii to re-establish royalty if possible. Wilcox described himself to Commissioner Blount as a revolutionist, and when he was asked what he meant he said he had started several revolutions.

There is printed in the Hawaiian documents a letter from Wilcox to the same Moreno, to whom he gave letters of introduction to Filipinos, in which he said, "My whole life now is centred on China, and you should not be surprised if I come to Washington by next month. China is just now (this was several years ago) open for me to make a splendid career, and become a great man, rather than to stay here among ignorant statesmen who do not understand me." The letter is that of a vain young man, with some pretensions to be a soldier of fortune, but without resolution enough to take him to China years ago, when he proposed to go, or to take him to Aguinaldo two years ago when he introduced Mr. Moreno to the arch-enemies of the United States, and wrote that he was anxious to join the Filipinos in fighting this country.

Wilcox has posed as a leader of the native party; he is half Hawaiian. So have Messrs. Gibson and Moreno, who are not Hawaiian at all. In the election last fall Wilcox beat Samuel Parker, a former cabinet officer of the queen, a half Hawaiian, who was the Republican candidate, and in the island of Oahu, where Honolulu is, Parker got three times as many votes as the Democratic candidate, a full-blood Hawaiian, David Kawananakoa. There has never been a native party except the following of a politician or adventurer of white or half white blood.

A BROAD FRANCHISE.

Newton, Mass., evidently believes in getting all it can from street railroads in return for a franchise permitting the use of the streets. It has recently granted a company the right to lay [illegible] on [illegible] highways a distance of about five miles, and in return for [illegible] the railroad company [illegible] keep the street for a width of [illegible] feet [illegible] served [illegible] in the state [illegible] [illegible] the company [illegible] pay all expenses of [illegible] [illegible] settle all suits arising from [illegible] for land damages, maintain the street in perfect condition, [illegible] keep [illegible] lights every night from sunset to sunrise, grant a five-cent fare to all parts of the city, with free transfers over all connecting lines, and carry all school children at half fare, and to ensure these conditions must file a bond for $100,000, and if the work is not completed within six months the contract will become null and void. Every street railway is not required to do so much for its franchise.

VALETS AS BIOGRAPHERS.

The ex-valet of Felix Faure and of Paul Bourget has been writing about the great men he has served, and is deliciously conscious that he made their greatness. Probably he did as far as his idea goes of what constitutes greatness. He says he was particularly useful to Paul Bourget, taught him how to sit on the tails of his frock coat without creasing them and revealed to him that this could be done, and that there was no necessity of parting them. The writer's fame, or as much of it as rests on his graceful performance of the act of sitting down in a frock coat, should be transferred at once to his servant. We also hear that before the advent of this Joseph, M. Bourget bought some common perfumes at the Louvre, and wore cravats with ready-made bows, and flannelette night shirts and cotton socks. This is painful. Even if Paul Bourget rose above those things and became great, it is distressing to learn how far from it he was before Joseph made him.

REFORM IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

It looks as if a much needed reform in criminal trials would be made soon. It has been common to allow expert testimony to run on, taking up unlimited time and at unlimited expense. The argument of contradicting experts is a long weariness to the juries and in the end believed to be more confusing than enlightening. All this wasted talk it is thought can be done away with, and some other method be devised of getting the benefit of experts' knowledge. As a suggestion of the abuse of the present practice, it is stated that at the Molineux murder trial the expert testimony cost altogether $75,000, the city having bills for this amounting to about $50,000. When it is realized that the men testifying made assertions only to have them contradicted by men equally skilled in the same line, it can well be asked what a jury could make of such a mass of assertion and denial from those credited with knowledge of the point at issue.

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

"In time of peace prepare for war" has not been the motto in the Chinese troubles, and in consequence the determination of the allies to strongly fortify the legations in Pekin at once is taken as a very drastic measure. Such action at this moment seems to the lovers of negotiation and procrastination an insult to the good faith of the Chinese nation. That just when the court is trying to assure the foreigner of proper treatment in the future the same foreigner should be planning modern fortifications in the capital itself, and a stand for foreign artillery where it can command court quarters are considered particularly offensive. However, it has to be, and the world will breathe more freely if conscious hereafter that a Gibraltar for strength will hold the ministers in Pekin, and that treachery at the palace can be promptly punished.

NEW TREES ON BOSTON COMMON.

Any one who wanders over Boston's historical Common must be impressed with the peculiarity of planting young trees directly under the overhanging boughs of the old ones. A possible explanation of this curious procedure is that the old trees are expected to die some day, and then the saplings will be in position to take their places. But the question is as to how they are to avoid growing in bad shape, and how the old trees are to help sustaining damage from the presence of this vicarious young growth and the drain on the soil that must come through the roots. It would seem to be more sensible to make new plantings in the open places, and encourage the old trees to live as long as possible. The unwise treatment of the trees on the Common is calling out disapproval in Boston, and it is suggested that a tree expert be put in charge.

Fall River's proposed textile school has been assured by the gift of Miss Sarah S. Brayton, sister of Hon. John S. Brayton, of a lot of land valued at $15,000 for the new building. The only condition attached to the gift is that the school shall be known as the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River and the trustees have accepted this. Bradford Durfee, after whom the school is to be named, was one of the best known men in Fall River, and the name is a particularly appropriate one for such a school, as he was the founder of the textile industry of that city and one of the pioneers of the country. Mr. Durfee was father of B. M. C. Durfee, in whose memory the Durfee High School was erected.

Don Carlos has at last decided for good and all that it is better to be a very rich prince in exile than to be a poor pretender to the Spanish throne. He cannot hold out longer as the leader of the Carlists unless he is willing to contribute to the cause for which his followers have sacrificed their all. So gracefully he retires in favor of his son, who has no great fortune and who can struggle for the family honor, letting other people pay the bills.

No one seems anxious to have the five [illegible] gasoline automobiles on ferry boats remain in existence, and it will go out unless President McKinley takes an unexpected position toward it within the next few days. There will be increased use of the road to Narragansett Pier next summer if the gasoline machines are allowed to cross the ferries here.

The fifteen hundred dogs in the New York kennel show are said to make all the noise that could be expected of them, and at times more. Many dogs are becoming used to being exhibited, and manifest a certain pleasure in the situation, but others are in a resentful mood from first to last.

The Department of Agriculture has been counting the Angora goats in this country, and finds some 400,000, enough to make it worth while to issue a bulletin of information on the rearing of these animals. In the West they are particularly successful in breeding the Angoras, and the herds now yield annually about 1,000,000 pounds of mohair.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., is the latest city to have an opportunity to share in Andrew Carnegie's bounty, an offer having been made by him of a gift of $35,000 for a public library on condition that the city furnish a site and assure its support by an annual appropriation of $3,500 a year. Mount Vernon will probably accept the conditions.

The Sampson-Schley controversy is about as dignified as the famous old scrap between the Kilkenny cats, with a chance that the end may be something the same.

STRANGE SEA LIFE.

[Seattle Post Intelligencer.]

What is believed to be a hitherto unknown species of the spoon worm has been pumped up from the depths of Elliott bay by the dredger in operation near the Centennial mill. Specimens which have been submitted to Professor Trevor Kincaid of the state university are pronounced by him to be different from any species previously found in Puget sound, but somewhat similar to an Alaskan form of sea life.

The animal found in the bay is of nondescript appearance. It resembles an oblong transparent rubber bag filled with water and varies from three to five inches in length. It is about as thick, generally, as a man's thumb. At each end are several circles of sharp bristles, colored like brass and seemingly hard. These are believed to be its defensive weapons. The bristles at one end are stronger and more numerous than at the other. Other species have the bristles only at one end.

These peculiar animals were first brought to the surface a few weeks ago by the dredger of the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company. They were sucked up by the pumps from a depth of from 30 to 35 feet and carried through the discharge pipes to the point where the filling is made. There they were found by members of the dredger's crew, whose curiosity was aroused by the appearance of the worms. A number were collected and given to the officers of the company.

Captain W. E. Roberts of the dredger stated that the species was found in schools. He believes that they live on rocks and every time they have been pumped up so far they have been accompanied by pieces of stone and coal, which had been dumped into the bay from ships discharging their ballast.

"We find none for several days," he said, "and then they come in a bunch. They appear to be able to travel on any side and wriggle along like a common earthworm. As far as I can learn it is not exactly known whether they live upon the surface of the sea bottom or beneath it. We always find them submerged and I believe they will die if kept out of their natural element very long. They live on smaller worms and marine vegetation. I should judge that they do not have much vitality, although they cut some queer antics when out of the water."

Foreman Jones, who oversees the work at the mouth of the discharge pipe, says the worms are called sea cucumbers, and that they are very common. He declares that he has often found some as long as 20 inches close to the beach when the tide was out and that their mode of travel is exactly like that of a snake. At one end, he says, they have large suckers, by means of which they capture smaller forms of life. It is believed by others that Mr. Jones has confounded the species with some other.

A specimen of the worm sent to the Post Intelligencer was submitted for examination to Professor Kincaid. The specimen had been kept overnight in an empty cigar box and when examined was found to have exploded, only a fragment of dried skin remaining. Professor Kincaid pronounced it a species of echiurus, one of the spoon worms, or sipunculoidea. The latter, he said, were allied to the earthworm. There is a large difference between them, however, as the sea species does not have his body divided into compartments. Professor Kincaid states that the specimen submitted to him for examination is unlike any species so far recorded from Puget sound. They resemble an Alaskan form, differing from the latter in the possession of bristles at both ends instead of only at one extremity.

OLD CENTRAL AMERICAN PIPES.

[New York Post.]

The increasing commerce with Honduras and Nicaragua is bringing to this country many of the odd implements and curios of those lands. The Spanish population has a large admixture of Aztec or other aboriginal blood, and preserves many of the implements as well as customs which prevailed in the time of the Montezumas. One of the queerest survivals in this regard is the long pipe which is still employed in the rural districts of both republics. It is made from a shrub or a sapling which grows somewhat like the elder. The bush is cut down and the pith extracted from the stem, which is afterwards peeled, polished, dried and painted with primary colors in barbaric style. The simplest form is a straight stem from three to six feet in length. A more expensive kind is made from a stem with two terminal branches. This demands much more care extracting the pith, and enables the owner to offer a friend a mouthpiece on one branch while he is enjoying another upon a second. Three-stemmed sticks are also made, and very rarely four-stemmed ones. These are kept as curios rather than as useful articles, and are supposed to have been employed upon especial occasions in the days of the Incas.

The bowl is of red clay, gray clay, or soapstone, and the mouthpiece may be of bone or horn or decorated silver and amber. The length of the stem causes the tobacco smoke to cool appreciably in its passage from the bowl to the lips, and gives a taste almost as mild as that produced by the Oriental nargile. The tobacco used with it is of a rich yellowish-brown color, about intermediate in flavor and appearance between Virginia and Havana leaf. These pipes make very pretty ornaments for a mantel or for a wall, being much more pleasing to the eye than the "church warden" familiar to all smokers. They are strong and durable, but unless oiled or varnished now and then, they are apt to split in a dry climate. Collectors make it a rule to oil them on the inside once a year.

YEAR OF MOURNING.

Effect of the Death of Queen Victoria on Social London.

[London Express.]

Over 60 years have elapsed since the last mourning for a sovereign in England, and precedent, therefore, can be no guide in the matter, especially as modern ideas as regards mourning are very different from what they were at the beginning of the last century. The court mourning for William IV was only of four months' duration, and even during that time his successor held one or two court functions. But in the present case the mourning is not only for a national loss, but for the mother of the sovereign, and, given the high place that Queen Victoria held in the hearts of her people, a year's court mourning will not be considered excessive.

Society, so-called, is now a very much larger body than it was at the beginning of the last century, and the effect of a period of mourning will be more felt by trade, especially coming as it does after what has been to all intents and purposes a year of mourning owing to the disastrous war in South Africa. For this reason it is confidently expected that the royal family, who have always proved themselves ready to sacrifice personal feeling to the well-being of the nation, will not either encourage or desire a too strict observance of the national mourning—a fact which has already been shown in the matter of the opening of the theatres before the obsequies of Her Majesty.

There will, of course, be a few functions before the end of the court mourning, and it is expected that the coronation of King Edward will take place at the end of the general mourning, after which there will be a levee, a reception or the corps diplomatique and, though it is very unlikely that there will be a drawing-room, a "court," which is an official as opposed to a social function, may be held. All public functions with which the royal family are connected will be performed long before any private engagements are entered into by the sovereign or the court.

There will be no balls and no entertaining will be done by any one even indirectly connected with the court, but in the interest of trade it is probable that there may be later on a certain amount of more or less informal entertaining.

The only form of social entertainment which will take place in London is the opera, which is always, for some reason or other, considerd an exception in a case of this kind. No members of the royal family, however, will atetnd the performances, and the appearance of the house, with everybody in mourning, will be far from brilliant.

Of all the racing fixtures for the season "Royal" Ascot will suffer most socially, being a function so intimately connected with the court. There will be no royal procession, and the same procedure will be observed as last year, when the court was in mourning. The royal stand will be closed, and will also be "in mourning." King Edward has already withdrawn all his horses entered for this year's races, and several fixtures in the near future have been abandoned, notably the Windsor and Gatwick races.

Court mourning, in a case like the present, means exactly the same as would be observed for deep family mourning, with or without crêpe, according to personal inclination, for six months, after which colored ribbons, flowers, etc., may be worn. The "court" in this case includes only those who actually hold posts about the court, and would, of course, include the household of the late Queen. Queen Victoria was exceedingly conservative and punctilious in matters relating to mourning, but Queen Alexandra, who is more modern in her ideas regarding it, does not care for prolonged mourning.

The term general mourning implies that everybody must show that outward respect to the dead sovereign implied by the adopting of conventional mourning attire, and not, as has been stated, only those who are liable to meet any member of the royal family in the course of their social duties.

Not only are the various tradesmen expecting a season which will be a disastrous climax to the past year, but at present the various restaurants are doing only half the business which they usually do at this time of the year. On the night of Her Majesty's death not only were all the public dining rooms and restaurants empty of outside visitors, but at the Carlton, Claridge's, the Savoy and others even people staying in the hotels had their dinners served in their own room as a mark of respect to the sovereign who had achieved so unique a place in the affection and respect of the inhabitants of five continents. Even now there is no music in any of the restaurants, and though, town being so full, there are a certain number of diners, there is no entertaining.

TITLES COME HIGH.

The sovereign only can confer a title; he is the fountain of honor. His ministers can only recommend the conferment of a peerage on some man for his services to the state (which sometimes spells party); but that, or any lesser privilege in rank, will only be bestowed if the King has no personal objection.

When a man is titled he has to pay a tax in proportion to the rank to which he is elevated. Thus if John Smith becomes a baronet (a title which descends in the male line for ever) he has to pay $500 before he can style himself "Sir John Smith, Bart." He may have paid in other ways, and heavily, but that is voluntary. The writer knows of men whose titles have cost them anything from $125,000 to $500,000.

If Mr. Smith becomes a baron and is the "Right Honorable Lord Smith, of Jonestown," the next step beyond, when his title would be the "Right Honorable the Lord Viscount Smith," he must pay $1,000. If he becomes an earl, say "Earl of Jonesville" (or Smithtown), the fee is $1,250 to be a marquis costs him $1,500, and should he be one of fortune's favorites, and obtain the coveted strawberry leaves in his coronet, he pays $1,750 on becoming "His Grace, the Duke."

The conge d'elire to elect an archbishop costs $150. If a "patent of precedence" be granted to any one, this means a payment of $500. This "patent" is granted frequently in the case of the brothers and sisters of a commoner who succeeds to a deceased relative's title, say that of a duke, in which case the new duke's sisters and brothers are granted the precedence of a duke's children, and instead of being plain Mr. Henry or Miss Alice, become Lord Henry and Lady Alice.

If any one is compelled by will to change his name, arms, etc., on succeeding an estate, he has to pay a tax of $250, but if he voluntarily changes his name, say from "Mr. Moses" to "Mr. Decourcy Fremont," he only pays $50.

Crests or coats of arms must not be used on note paper, etc., except on payment of $5.25 annually, with a further similar sum if placed upon carriage or harness. Before one enters as a law student at one of the inns of court a fee of $125 must be paid, and on being "called to bar," that is, becoming entitled to practice as a barrister before any court, a tax of $250 is payable. Similarly a student desiring to practice as a solicitor or attorney must, after passing his final examination, pay $125 to enable him to act in either capacity, or as a proctor, or a W. S. (writer to the signet), the Scotch term for a lawyer, and a notary public must submit to the payment of $150.

In addition all these legal gentlemen must pay an annual fee for their certificates of right to practice of $15 each, except in the case of barristers.

A lawyer's clerk desiring to become a lawyer must pay $400 in England and Ireland, $300 in Scotland and the counties Palatine of Durham and Lancaster, for what are called his "articles," under which he is taught law, and after passing his preliminary intermediate and final examinations, he becomes a fully fledged solicitor on payment of the admission fee above mentioned.

No one may act as an auctioneer unless on the payment of $50 a year, or as a banker without being mulcted in the sum of $150 annually, and a brewer may be a multi-millionaire, but he pays only $5 a year for the right to compose beer! To be permitted to make playing cards costs $5 a year, and on every pack sold a duty is payable of six cents.

A cab license is $3 annually, but the use of a two-horse private carriage costs $8.50, and of a one-horse half that sum. For a motor car (in addition to these carriage licenses) weighing less than two tons, $8.50 is the annual tax. Until quite recently these motors could not be used in England unless preceded by a man walking and carrying a red flag or lamp.

Owners of dogs—not sheep dogs or blind guides—pay $1.87 a year for each of their pets.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. DERBY, 139 Bellevue Ave.

DRUGGISTS.

Melissine,

The elegant hand and face lotion, being extremely cooling, soothing and healing, while entirely free from that gummy, sticky nature so common to this class of preparations. It has no equal for chapped hands, sore lips and all abrasions of the skin. Contains no poisonous substances. Manufactured only by

DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spichler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.

Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.

All Standard Toilet Waters.

—AT—

WOOD'S PHARMACY,
106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
226 THAMES STREET.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 20, 1901.

The Committee on Special Legislation of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled

"AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN"

in Committee Room 24, State House, Providence, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1901, upon the rising of the House.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Chairman.

FREDERICK A. JONES, Clerk,
52 Weybosset Street.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 26.

THE TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

The following named persons have made application for Liquor Licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said Tiverton viz.:

Benjamin Hindley, 73 Shore St.

TRANSFER.

Thos. H. Kenna, Jr., from 30 Shore St. to No. 3 Shore St.

The Town Council will be in session at the Town Hall, MONDAY, March 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the Town Council.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY,
Town Clerk.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.—For New England—Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Fair tonight and Friday; west to northwest winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Partly cloudy weather prevails over the northern portion of the country, with scattered light snows in the St. Lawrence valley and northern Rocky mountain states, but otherwise the weather has been fair during the past 24 hours. The barometers remain low in the Northeast and a weak disturbance has developed over Colorado. Zero temperatures are confined to Canadian sections and the northern portion of the states on the border. At 8 a. m. the temperature was 12 at Eastport, Portland 10, Northfield, Vt., 6, Boston and New York 22, Washington 22, New Orleans 36, St. Louis 20, Chicago 6, St. Paul 0, Omaha 18, San Francisco 50.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	25	26	28
Barometer,	29.50	29.60	29.62
Wind,	N W	W	W
Weather,	Cloudy	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Sun rises ... 6 h 33 m
Sun sets ... 17 h 21 m
Moon sets ... 20 h 55 m
Length of day ... 10 h 51 m
Day's increase ... 1 h 47 m
High water ... 9 h 16 m; 21 h 33 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Sun rises ... 6 h 32 m
Sun sets ... 17 h 25 m
Moon sets ... 22 h 09 m
Length of day ... 10 h 53 m
Day's increase ... 1 h 49 m
High water ... 10 h 06 m; 22 h 28 m

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Sun rises ... 6 h 30 m
Sun sets ... 17 h 26 m
Moon sets ... 23 h 21 m
Length of day ... 10 h 56 m
Day's increase ... 1 h 52 m
High water ... 11 h 00 m; 23 h 21 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Sun rises ... 6 h 29 m
Sun sets ... 17 h 25 m
Moon rises ... — h — m
Length of day ... 10 h 59 m
Day's increase ... 1 h 55 m
High water ... 11 h 53 m; — h — m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, February 25, 13 h 38 m, E.
Full Moon, March 5, 3 h 04 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 13, 8 h 06 m, W.
New Moon, March 20, 7 h 53 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Boarding; 7th page.
Electric Lighting, etc.; 8th page.
Cunard Line—Time Table; 6th page.
Boots and Shoes at Auction; 5th page.
Barney's Music Store—Bargains; 5th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Kitchen Outfit; 1st page.
John Black & Co.—Island Eggs; 7th page.
Henry Bull, Jr.—Building Lots; 4th page.
Newport Nat'l Bank—Statement; 5th page.
Aquidneck Nat'l Bank—Statement; 5th page.
Mueller—Eye Strain "The Effect;" 5th page.
J. W. Horton & Co.—New Carpets; 5d page.
Wanted—Situation by Young Man; 7th page.
F. P. Garrettson—Sweet Spiced Prunes; 6th p.
Public Hearing—Licensing Engineers, etc.; 4th

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, $355,358.09
Surplus, 215,575.77

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
107 Thames St.

Building Lots for Sale.

Three on Prospect Hill street, near Spring street. Prices $1,300, $1,400, $1,500.

Two on Broadway—one a corner lot, $2,500, $2,700.

Four on a street near Rhode Island avenue. Prices $1,250 and $1,300.

Dimensions of these lots are 58x10 and 41x65.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
107 Thames Street.

For Sale.

For a short period only, a cottage on Chapel place.

Near Prospect Hill street, a cottage at a bargain, only $3,000.

HERBERT L. DYER,
COR. BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Gas and Electric Lighting, Steam and Water Heating, Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

181 Thames St. Telephones 273 and 456.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating, Galvanizing.

NON-CORROSIVE NICKEL FOR BICYCLES OUR SPECIALTY.

Patent applied for.

CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 133 THAMES ST.

Telephone 244-5 P. O. Box 194.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate Agent,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Furnished cottages for season of 1901 for rent from $75 to $1,500 for season.

Office, Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Reception Rooms and Offices on Thames Street,

In the busiest part of Thames street.

1st. Three communicating rooms, near Washington square—well suited for a club or society, or rooms for exhibition of goods, or restaurant, $400
2d. Two business offices, 2d floor, furnished and heated, $200 each.

Real Estate Office, 134 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone No. 200.

DIED.

LULL—In this city, 21st inst., Jane Andrews Tewksbury, widow of Lewis M. Lull, aged 74 years.
Funeral services at Manchester, N. H.

WILBER—In this city, 19th inst., Martha J., widow of William B. Wilber.
Prayers at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Rankin, 52 Everett street, this (Thursday) evening at 5 o'clock. Interment at Taunton.

HERRESHOFF—In Bristol, 19th inst., Julia Ann, widow of Charles Frederick Herreshoff and daughter of the late Joseph W. Lewis of Boston, in her 94th year.

OLDALE—In Providence, 19th inst., Julia Ann, wife of Arthur Oldale, in her 63d year.

BRAGG—In Providence, 19th inst., Robert Bragg, in his 61st year.

COLBERG—In Warwick, 20th inst., Augusta Colberg, in her 35th year.

TAFT—In Edgewood, Cranston, 20th inst., Ellen B., widow of William L. Taft of Upton, Mass., in her 76th year.

MORAN—In Norwich, Conn., 20th inst., Michael Moran.

CLEARY—In Fall River, 20th inst., Henry Cleary, father of Michael Cleary.

NORTHUP—In Fall River, 20th inst., Emma E., daughter of Fred E. and Esther V. Northup, aged 22 years, 3 months and 1 day.

POWERS—In Fall River, 20th inst., Alice, wife of Jeffrey Powers, aged 58 years.

SNELL—In Fall River, 19th inst., Albert B. Snell, aged 65 years, 0 months and 27 days.

DORAN—In Fall River, 19th inst., Mary Doran, widow of Michael Doran, aged 71 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames st. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming. 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Humors of all kinds are prolific of worse troubles. They may be entirely expelled by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For Sale.

1, Cottage near Broadway, 2d Ward, all modern improvements,	$3,500
2, Cottage near Thames street, 4th Ward,	2,500
3, Cottage, Warner street, rents for $180,	1,500
4, Lot, Gardiner street,	[illegible]
5, Lot, Congdon avenue,	[illegible]
7, Cottage on Broadway,	5,700

Some excellent cottages and half houses for rent.

SIMEON HAZARD,
04 Broadway.

Telephone No. 550.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER STOVE

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Apply to Goddard & Barlow, rear 200 Thames street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred, for February; $2.50 for rest of season. B. D. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 24, Newport.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale.

IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.

New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale at Jamestown, R. I.

The property is known as the Conanicut Reserve, containing 132 acres of land. This property includes Prospect Hill, the highest point on the island, and commands magnificent views in all directions. It has nearly two miles of water frontage. Should be seen to be appreciated. Price $75,000. Apply to C. T. Knowles. For View House.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT FOR THE SEASON OF 1901.

Send for printed list.

C. T. KNOWLES.

GOOD DRY

Storage for Carriages.

FLUDDER BROTHERS,
15 BEACH STREET.

A good stock of American

Watches!

SILVER AND GOLD.

Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.

E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St

Building Lots

On several streets, for sale on easy terms. PECKHAM, WARNER & STRONG, 111 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.

Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

FISHERMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Effort to Maintain Prices at Profitable Figures.

The deep sea fishermen who sell at wholesale from Newport, Tiverton, Little Compton, Bristol Ferry, Watch Hill, New Bedford and other places, met in Whitridge hall, Tiverton, Tuesday to discuss the new schedule of prices which will be adopted next summer for the protection of the fishermen, so that hereafter they will receive something at least for their outlay and hope to finish the season on the right side, something that has not occurred for several seasons, owing to the small sum the wholesale buyers compel the fishermen to sell at.

At the meeting Tuesday were Messrs. C. A. Easterbrooks, C. Lawton and Noah Thompson of Newport; C. Babcock of Watch Hill district, William Brightman and Joseph Church of Tiverton, F. Wilcox of Little Compton, Oliver Hicks of Bristol Ferry and others.

The wholesale fishermen of New Bedford wrote to state they would abide by whatever the other fishermen agreed upon.

The sense of the meeting was that the price of fish shall not fall below the sum of $5 a barrel, and the "trust" shall appoint a selling agent to look after the sales in Providence and Fall River. It is probable that an agent to sell fish to New York markets will also be appointed, while the eastern people interested in the "fish trust" will appoint an agent to sell in the state of Connecticut.

An adjournment was taken for two weeks to enable the secretary to prepare certain documents for signatures of the fishermen, who will at least make a living off these shores next summer or cease fishing until they can do so.

This subject has been discussed many times in the past and arrangements have been made to so control the quantity of fish sent to market as not to cause a glut and so be able to get living prices. If all the fisherman would go into the pool and adhere to the rules there would be little trouble, but occasionally one will see a chance to make a few dollars and will ship all he can regardless of the state of the market and the after effect.

THE ICE IN THE BAY.

The ice has gone out of Providence harbor and the upper bay, but in the tributaries there is enough to seriously embarrass navigation. This fact was ascertained beyond a peradventure Tuesday night and yesterday by the tugs of the Providence Towboat Company in East Greenwich bay and the Warren river. Tugs Eben Hodge and Reliance spent five hours Tuesday night in bucking ice to relieve the coal famine in East Greenwich, and yesterday morning the Hodge failed in an attempt to enter the Warren river with coal barge Lawrence, the cargo of which is much needed at Warren. Barges Ira A. Allen, White Stone and Maryland, with coal for East Greenwich, have been in the bay a week or more, waiting for an opportunity to go up the narrow, ice-bound channel to discharge. The Pawtucket river is once more open to navigation, although the ice is still heavy. Steamer Queen City sailed yesterday from Providence for Tiverton and other points on the Seaconnet river, making her first trip for nearly two weeks.

The ice hummocks scattered and drifting out of Mount Hope Bay through the swift tide course in the "ferryway" near Bristol ferry, the past few days, destroyed the temporary wharf beside the new lighthouse, being built on Hog Island shoal at the south end of the island of that name. Toomey Brothers, the contractors of the new lighthouse, anticipating trouble when the ice broke up, removed the boiler and hoisting engine on the wharf, besides a quantity of tools. The piles were of spruce and were broken off, and the wharf capsized. There were a few tools and other material washed overboard, but were later recovered. The damage is not heavy. A new temporary wharf will be built. There was no damage to the lighthouse base.

MACKAY DEFEATS WHITNEY AT RACQUETS.

By defeating Payne Whitney in the fastest and perhaps the best contested match so far in the championship racquet competition, at New York, Clarence H. Mackay yesterday drew one round nearer the final for national amateur racquet honors. Several score of the friends and clubmates of the home player applauded his efforts from the court gallery of the Racquet and Tennis Club, but did not overlook the splendid struggle of his Boston opponent.

The match between Mr. Mackay and Mr. Whitney was the third played during the day, and brought the competition that began Monday up to the semi-final stage. In the earlier matches F. F. Holland of Quebec defeated George C. Clarke, Jr., of Boston, while Austin Potter of Boston won from M. S. Paton of New York. The first semi-final match will be played this afternoon, between Mr. Mackay and Mr. Potter, while Mr. Holland and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston, will meet in the second semi-final tomorrow afternoon. The winners of these will meet in the final Saturday afternoon.

MISS PAULDING'S ENGAGEMENT OFF.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew authorizes the statement that the engagement between his niece, Miss Anna Depew Paulding, and Lieutenant John S. Edie, U. S. N., has been broken off. The engagement was announced early in January at a dinner given by Senator Depew at his Washington house. The news that the engagement has been cancelled will be received with surprise. It was understood by Miss Paulding's friends that her marriage would be celebrated this spring, and also that Senator Depew had bought a house for his niece in Washington.

Since the death of Senator Depew's wife Miss Paulding has made her home with her uncle, both in New York and Washington, accompanying him also on his various trips to Europe. She has looked after the household affairs of the Senator and also after a great amount of his correspondence.

Lieutenant Edie has for several summers past been stationed in Europe, where he was favorably known, visiting the best houses, and no reason is mentioned for the break in the engagement.

CHURCH RECEPTION.

Last evening a reception was given to the members, families and friends of the First Baptist Church. After a brief address of welcome by the pastor, Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, an interesting and attractive musical program was rendered by Messrs. Dick and Carr, Misses Simester, Stanhope and Thurlow, and Mrs. Thurlow. Readings were also given by Miss Putt of Providence. Notwithstanding the general prevalence of sickness in the parish a large number were present to enjoy the occasion. The ladies served light refreshments and a social hour was spent in making mutual acquaintances.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

General Manager Weeden of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company received a visit from United States Internal Revenue Inspectors Kenyon and Gilmartin today. It seems that the ferry company has not issued stamped receipts for freight transported, and this fact in some way became known to the revenue officers, who came from Providence to investigate the matter.

They informed Mr. Weeden that hereafter receipts must be issued and stamped in compliance with the law, and further that the company must make a careful investigation of their books to ascertain freight carried from July 1, 1898, to date, and must file a statement of this amount with an affidavit at the office of the collector of internal revenue in Providence on or before March 1, 1901. The officers of the company thought that if a receipt for the freight was not issued that a stamp was not required, but this is not the case, as the following extract from the law shows:

"It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation, or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor, or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage and transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundle or not so inclosed or included; and there shall be duly attached and cancelled, as in this act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests or other memoranda, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of one cent."

Mr. Herbert Wilson began today the mason work on the addition to the cottage of Mr. John Price Wetherill.

Mr. John R. Caswell is ill.

Mr. Isaac Clarke's son, Harry Clarke, is ill.

Officer Hull, who has been ill, is able to be out.

Mrs. N. S. Littlefield is ill with the grip.

Mr. Ferdinand Armbrust has returned from a visit to Boston and Falmouth, Mass.

Mrs. Wager Briggs and her daughter have gone to New Bedford for a visit.

The west bay is clear from ice and the launches are once more able to make regular trips.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S POSITION.

Rear Admiral Schley will not, it is said, oppose, or authorize his advocates to oppose, the nomination of Rear Admiral Sampson to higher numbers in the rank of vice admiral, should that grade be revived by Congress. This information is understood to have been received from Admiral Schley by an officer commanding a vessel whose position in the Santiago sea fight brought him in close contact with Admiral Schley, and who may be regarded as possibly his warmest friend, if not his only supporter among the captains of ships taking part in that engagement. It is claimed by Admiral Schley's followers that he has never purposely attempted to prevent reward being conferred on Admiral Sampson. He regrets, it is asserted, the notoriety given both himself and Admiral Sampson by discussion of the whole question as to which one should be given credit in the fight and prefers an amicable agreement being reached through which an end may be put to the entire affair.

VANDERBILT'S YALE LECTURE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, before a fashionable audience of Yale professors and railroad men, lectured last night in the Sheffield Scientific School on "The Development of the Locomotive Boiler." Mr. Vanderbilt's lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views. He explained the benefits of his new locomotive firebox and the advantages of stay bolts in its construction. The steam engine, he said, was the most successful power yet constructed, and would not be superseded by electricity with present appliances where drawing large loads was necessary.

President J. M. Hall and Chief Engineer Henney, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were in the audience.

Since St. Valentine's Day
Hens have begun to lay.

—WE ARE SELLING—

For $1,
3 1-2 doz **Brookfield Farm Eggs.**

Also 4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.

Brown's Market.

MOSTLY TALK.

Long Discussion in Each Branch of the General Assembly.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—Neither branch of the General Assembly transacted much business today, although there was a long discussion in each, in the senate over the opening of a breachway from Charlestown pond to the ocean and in the house over the bill concerning the attachment of wages.

In the senate the judiciary committee reported back the resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the General Laws regarding taxation, and it was passed.

Also, the amendment repealing the appropriation of $1,100 for the rental of executive offices outside the State House. Referred to the committee on engrossed bills.

The judiciary committee also reported back the act authorizing the opening of a breachway from Charlestown pond to the ocean, and after a long discussion it was sent back to the committee.

The governor announced the pardon of James W. Pickering, who was sentenced in March, 1899, to serve three years in the state prison. The senate consented.

Mr. Freeman introduced an amendment to the constitution providing that the lieutenant governor shall preside in the senate and in grand committee. Referred to the judiciary committee.

In the house Mr. Easton presented a petition for amendments to the divorce law, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

From the senate was received the act regulating the scallop fishery, and it was passed in concurrence.

Also, the act restoring the law regarding the attachment of wages to its old form. This provoked a long discussion. Mr. Littlefield tried to have it made a special order for next Wednesday but did not succeed, and tried several times to secure an adjournment without success. On motion of Mr. Burlingame it was amended striking out the clause providing that the costs shall not exceed one fifth the amount attached, and on motion of Mr. Sheffield of Newport it was still further amended by leaving the matter of costs to the courts. The act was then passed as amended.

From the senate was received the resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the laws regarding taxation, and it was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Both houses adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

FOR ADDITIONAL TRUSTEES.

Petition of the Son of John Nicholas and the Widow of Harold Brown.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—In the appellate division of the supreme court today, before Justices Tillinghast, Rogers and Douglas, John Nicholas Brown, the infant son of the late John Nicholas Brown, and Georgette Brown, widow of Harold Brown, appeared by attorneys with petitions in two cases, which were heard concurrently, for the appointment of an additional trustee of the Brown property. Mrs. Brown asked for the appointment of W. Watts Sherman, her father, and John Nicholas Brown, by attorney, for the appointment of Daniel LeRoy Dresser of New York and W. Watts Sherman. The respondents were George W. R. Matteson, the surviving trustee of the Brown estate, and Mrs. Sophia A. Sherman. Under the will of the late John Nicholas Brown power was given to the surviving trustee to appoint another, but the law of the state gives that power to the appellate division of the supreme court.

William P. Sheffield, Jr., who appeared in behalf of the infant, John Nicholas Brown, had associated with him James Tillinghast of Providence, and he argued in favor of two trustees. Ex-Chief Justice Durfee was present representing the Providence Public Library, a beneficiary under the will, and Arnold Green represented other interested parties. No objection was offered by any one and the court took the petitions under consideration.

TO COVER HIS FIANCEE'S BURNS.

Brooklyn Man Anxious to Furnish Skin from His Own Body.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Z. D. Berry of Brooklyn is ready and probably will be allowed to give some of the cuticle from his own flesh to cover the body of his fiancee, Miss Bessie Fisher, who was terribly burned by the overturning of an alcohol lamp February 1. Dr. F. H. Wiggin, who has been attending Miss Fisher, announced last night that she would probably recover. More than half of her body was badly scorched.

Mr. Berry has been in constant attendance on Miss Fisher since the accident. The couple have been engaged for four years, and were to have been married in June.

Gift to Omaha Presbyterian Seminary

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—Mrs. William Thaw of this city has transferred outright to the Omaha Presbyterian theological seminary her half interest in the property of the institution, the value of which is $60,000. This seminary is under the control of the Presbyterian General Assembly and an appeal has been made for $100,000 to endow it.

New York Jewelers Assign.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—J. T. Scott & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in jewelry at 4 Maiden lane, made an assignment today to Leo Wormser. The liabilities are not large.

Waltham Cotton Mills Shut Down.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 21.—Owing to an accident in a portion of the bleachery of the Boston cotton mills several of the departments have been obliged to shut down for a time. Work will be resumed as soon as repairs are made.

Shortage in the Oregon Land Office.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 21.—The special committee appointed by the legislature to examine the books of the state land office today reported that a defalcation of $30,000 had been discovered in that department, the shortage having occurred in 1894, when George W. Davis handled the school funds.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.

A New Haven despatch says: Revived talk in investment circles of a merger, sooner or later, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad with either the Pennsylvania or the New York Central is due to a situation rather than to any positive evidence that such a merger is at hand. Those who forecast the merger point to the decreased freight earnings of the road as evidence that it must now enter a period of more active competition with the Boston & Maine and New York Central companies, which are now diverting freights to their "long haul" exactly as the New Haven did when it acquired the Old Colony. The Bridgeport, Naugatuck Valley & Old Colony improvements are suggested as matters which may have to be met by issues of treasury stock. The Tariffville branch controversy and contests with competing trolley projects are other burdens to be carried.

Those who argue against the idea of a merger cite, on the other hand, the strong territorial monopoly of the company, its large capacity for retrenchment should economy be necessary, the fact that its passive policy in regard to freight is apparently to be abandoned, its ability to take care of a large part of its improvements out of net earnings, and also the fact that in 1905 refunding of old New England railroad bonds will nearly or quite offset increased dividend charge on the $10,397,200 of new stock to be added two years hence by the conversion of debentures.

The most noteworthy fact is that the talk of a coming merger of the property with either the New York Central or the Pennsylvania steadily increases, and the main question seems to be which of the great companies will take it, on what terms, and when.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. A. Dumont Clarke of Brooklyn is in town.

—Mr. F. P. Sands has returned from his trip South.

—Some of the stores will be closed a part of the day tomorrow.

—Mr. John H. Brierley has returned from a visit to Brunswick, Me.

—Mr. William S. Lawton is confined at home by an attack of the grip.

—Miss Bessie Newton, who has been seriously ill, is sufficiently recovered to be able to sit up and walk about.

—Rev. Arthur M. Aucock, rector of All Saints' Church, Providence, will preach at Trinity Church this evening.

—Mrs. R. T. Wilson is to give a large dinner party Friday at her house in New York, and Mr. James J. Van Alen one Saturday.

—The board of aldermen will meet this evening at 7:30 as a board of health, to take action officially closing the emergency hospital.

—Steamer G. W. Danielson went to Providence yesterday for the first time in nearly three weeks. The ice is practically all out of the upper bay and no difficulty was met.

—Mr. I. Walton Titus and Mrs. Harry A. Titus are here to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus. Mrs. Titus returned from Washington last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter, who are at Pomfret, Conn., contemplate going South as far as Palm Beach, Fla. They will be absent about a month.

—Mr. A. C. Titus is rallying from his relapse of the first of the week and resting comfortably, but the doctor forbids him seeing any one except members of the family.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Joshua Stacy the farm of about 25 acres on the Old Fort road and Harrison avenue, sometimes known as the Brown & Howard farm, to Charles F. Gilroy. This rental does not include the stone quarry on the property.

—H. B. Prindle and F. A. Smythe of New York, J. E. Walsh of Duxbury, John McNeil of Kansas City, G. T. Lovell of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Walter N. Terney, Jr., and F. H. Moore of Boston and Dr. N. D. Harvey of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—The weather came out somewhat colder yesterday and still holds that way, with the thermometer ranging below the freezing mark and at times below 20, and a stiff northwest wind blowing so that outdoor work is uncomfortable, to say the least. There was a light flurry of snow this morning that for a short time promised great things for sleds and sleighs.

—A. Prescott Baker has sold to Daniel Austin the estate on Spring street, extending from Franklin to Prospect Hill streets, and bounded north on Prospect Hill street, east on Spring street, south on Franklin street and west on land of John E. Leddy. The consideration named in the deed is $10 and other considerations. The stamps indicate a value of $7,000.

—Mrs. William Astor will sail Wednesday next on the Oceanic. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Miss Lila V. Sloane are to go abroad in April and expect to remain until autumn, which they will spend as usual in Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Commodore Gerry, Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry expect to sail about the same time for Europe, where Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills propose to spend the spring.

HEAVY COPPER BOTTOM

Wash Boilers,	95c.
Brooms, good quality,	20c.
Clothes Wringers,	$1.35
Thin Water Tumblers, (best quality.)	5c. each
6 China Tea Cups and Saucers,	60c.

Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Official Records of the Recent Belgian Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Dr. Frederic A. Cook, the Antartic explorer, has just returned on the Oceanic from a visit to Belgium. In Brussels he attended a meeting of more than 100 scientists interested in the recent Belgian expedition toward the South Pole. All of them contributed something for the report of the venture which is being published by the Belgian government.

"This report," said the explorer, "is the official record of the expedition, the story of which has already been published. There will be 11 volumes. One of them, which I have contributed, contains a vocabulary of 30,000 words of the Yahgan language, the tongue of the inhabitants of Terra Del Fuego.

"Three Antarctic expeditions are now being fitted out on the other side. The one from England will start in August, going south of Australia, and the German explorers are to start at about the same time. The Swedish expedition will leave that country later."

Dr. Cook is not going with any of them. He has been exploring for years and now means to rest. He said the Belgian government would present 30 sets of the report to various institutions in this country, among them Harvard and Yale.

CAUSED BY CELLULOID.

Disastrous Fire Started in a Dry Goods Store in Somersworth.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H. Feb. 21.—Fire which broke out in the Boston dry goods store here early this morning caused a loss estimated at more than $20,000. Nearly the entire stock in the store was destroyed, the building was damaged to the extent of $4,000 and several near-by buildings and their occupants suffered from the fire.

The blaze was first seen about 1:30 o'clock and it was more than two hours later before the flames were under control. The store in which the fire started was located in the Bates building and the flying sparks ignited several near-by structures. All these minor fires were extinguished before much damage had resulted except in the case of the Great Falls Hotel and the Roberts building. The loss to the hotel was $1,000 and to the Roberts building $1,200.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by celluloid goods in the Boston dry goods store becoming ignited by heat from a steam pipe near which they were stored.

INSANE FROM THE GRIP.

Two Cases in Boston, One of Which Resulted Fatally.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Two cases of insanity through the effects of the grip, one of which resulted fatally, were recorded here today.

Thomas J. Fallon was found dead in the yard of his home at Roxbury at an early hour. He had been suffering from grip for some days and was left comfortable in bed at midnight. A short time before 6 o'clock his brother, with whom Fallon was staying, went to his room and found the window open. Fallon's dead body was discovered under the window in the yard. He was 38 years of age and was not married.

About 1:50 a. m. Annie Byron, 35 years of age, a domestic who was suffering from grip, became suddenly insane and jumped through a window on the first floor of her employer's residence. She sustained several bad cuts on her head and face by broken glass.

Fireman Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A collision occured today at Stafford station on the Lehigh Valley railroad, between two freight trains, in which a fireman named Lavan was killed and one of the engineers badly injured.

Second Death from the Sayles Bleachery Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—Dennis Driscoll of Pawtucket, the second of the two men who were injured by the explosion yesterday afternoon of a steam drying box at the Sayles bleachery in Phillipsdale, East Providence, died at 3 o'clock this morning. The other man, Everard Leonard, died last night. An autopsy on the bodies of the two men showed that death was caused in each case by the rupture of a kidney.

SPECIAL

—FOR—

Friday and Saturday.

Prime cuts of Beef, to roast, at 14c. and 16c. per lb.

—AT—

ROONEY'S MARKET,

231 THAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

By T. W. Freeborne, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Commencing Saturday, Feb. 23, AT 7 P. M.,

At Norman's, 160 Thames Street, BALANCE OF STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

CONTINUING UNTIL SOLD.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Tin, Earthen and Woodenware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, etc.; also Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants; Plantene, Jadro Fibre and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County "Seed Potatoes" is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway,
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Eye Strain The Effect.

The effect is various and often so similar in symptom as to mislead to diagnosis and treatment for organic disease.

Headache, neuralgia, insomnia, and other nervous derangement are the work of EYESTRAIN.

Chronic sufferers have been treated by physicians for organic disease when the eyes were really the cause of all the symptoms, and have been completely relieved by simple correction of the eyes with proper glasses.

EYES SCIENTIFICALLY EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE.
HONEST METHODS, FAIR PRICES.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White

USE

Cream of Cucumbers.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

12 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET

Our Entire Stock of

Girls' Dresses

—AND—

Boys' Kilts,

CONSISTING OF THE LATEST STYLES IN FLANNELS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, ETC.

MARKED DOWN

AT COST, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS. A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A SMALL PRICE.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

BANK STATEMENTS.

NO. 1516.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, February 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		54 91
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		175,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		[illegible]
Stocks, securities, etc		[illegible]
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		[illegible]
Other real estate owned		[illegible]
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		[illegible]
Due from State Banks and Bankers		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Internal Revenue stamps		[illegible]
Exchanges for clearing		3,257 56
Notes of other National Banks		1,135 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		194 22
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	18,395 50	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	31,350 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent of circulation)		8,750 00
Total		751,081 21

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus fund	32,100 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,016 22
National Bank notes outstanding	172,000 00
Due to other National Banks	11,882 74
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	37,165 [illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	251,072 20
Certified Checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	[illegible]
Total	751,081 21

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: Wm. P. Clarke, Lewis L. Simmons, Peter King, Directors.

NO. 1492.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK,

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, February 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		277,096 [illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Stocks, securities, etc		[illegible]
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		[illegible]
Due from State Banks and Bankers		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items		[illegible]
Notes of other National Banks		[illegible]
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		[illegible]
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	14,474 65	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent of circulation)		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	[illegible]
Certified checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: Henry Bull, Jr., G. P. Taylor, Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Recommended by 27,000 physicians and over 1,000,000 happy users. Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Bath, in your own room

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.

LANDERS & SON,

127 THAMES ST. COVELL'S BLOCK.

AGENT FOR NEWPORT

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 126-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, February 18.

Matinees Commencing Tuesday.

—THE—

HARCOURT COMEDY CO.,

SUPPORTING

Ethel Fuller and Charles K. Harris,

OUR OWN CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

REPERTOIRE:

Wednesday Evening,	"Beacon Lights."
Thursday Matinee,	"Gypsy Queen."
Thursday Evening,	"Pay Train."
Friday Matinee,	"Beacon Lights."
Friday Evening,	"O'Hoy, the Alderman."
Saturday Matinee,	"Pay Train."
Saturday Evening,	"Ends of Tennessee."

PRICES: Evenings, 10c., 20c., 30c.
Matinee, 10c., 20c.

Seats on sale Saturday, Feb. 16, at box office.

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.

Telephone 1530-3131. Use either.

Week of February 25.

Direct from its two months' triumphant engagement at the

TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON,

WAY DOWN EAST.

The Cast and Production Seen 497 Times in New York City.

Seats on Sale Thursday, Feb. 21

Matinees Wed. and Sat.

N. B.—Mail orders accompanied by check or money orders will receive prompt attention.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,

Hay and Grain.

AGENT FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Go to Southwick's

—FOR—

Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.

Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.

J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Cradle of the Human Race Thought to Have Been Located in Mexico.

[Boston Herald.]

Professor F. William Niven is convinced that he has discovered in darkest Guerrero the starting point of man on the western hemisphere. Other explorers who have been following with interest the researches of Professor Niven go much further in their idea of the importance of his labors. These hold that Guerrero, which has stood out against the force of civilization up to within a comparatively recent time, was really the cradle of the human race. They are of the opinion that this section was the scene of the activities of the first man and the first woman, the Garden of Eden.

Never before has there been in Mexico such a mighty wave of archaeological force as is at present commanding attention. The recent excavations in the vicinity of the old Aztec teocalli, and back of the present Cathedral of Mexico, have been of prime interest. Professor Starr of the University of Chicago is in the wilderness of Chiapas measuring aboriginal heads. Professor Saville is hard at work on the ruins of Mixtla, in conjunction with the government conservator of museums, Dr. Leopoldo Batres. But by far the most important work is being done by Professor Niven.

Professor Niven has been exploring Guerrero since 1889. In natural resources Guerrero is one of the richest states in the Mexican republic. Also it presents evidences of the oldest civilization. Orosco y Berra, who has given the state much attention, emphatically declares that the country was originally peopled by the Mixes and Nahuas, who boasted a picture writing of their own.

The latest discoveries of Professor Niven exceed in importance all that have hitherto been described. He has established beyond a doubt that a vast population of a prehistoric race, numbering millions, occupied Mexico in the remote past, leaving the most unmistakable evidences of their mode of life, customs and even their religion. Commencing at a point a few miles south of the modern little town of Iguala, the professor has ridden muleback through thousands of square miles of territory, discovering remains of temples, pyramids and dwellings, some in a reasonably fair condition of preservation, despite the ravages of centuries, while others have completely crumbled to dust. Many of the prehistoric objects, including idols of stone and shell, articles of personal adornment, weaving tools, axes, cooking utensils, etc., have been forwarded to the American Museum of Natural History and to the National Museum of Mexico, where they have elicited great interest.

Recently Professor Niven received from the Mexican government a concession giving him an exclusive right for five years to explore and excavate prehistoric cities in five districts, a territory embracing fully 5,000 square miles.

His latest discovery, which has just been reported to the Mexican government, was at a locality known as Carachumila, two leagues from Acatlan, on the Balsas river. Here he found near the bottom of a deep barranca, thickly covered with dense brush and undergrowth, two columns or pedestals of granite, with carved hieroglyphics, which plainly indicate the existence of a certain form of worship among these ancient people. The discovery is especially important in that it sets at rest a long standing dispute upon this particular point, which has been going on among Mexican scientists for many years. The [illegible] were bare side by side, one measuring a metre in length by 14 centimetres in diameter, and the other 30 centimetres long by 38 centimetres in diameter. A five-pointed star, with a ring in the centre, was carved deep into the end of each pedestal.

Dozens of a green stone, in all probability a temple, were found about [illegible] to the hill, with [illegible] of polished [illegible] 14 inches square, metates and pestles, green stone masks, [illegible] of spindles, ear ornaments, two green stone idols six inches long, one with [illegible] headdress, amulets, fragments of broken pottery, clay [illegible] and [illegible] scattered about. No extensive excavations have been made as yet, but it is the belief of Professor Niven that further research will reveal [illegible] more material for scientific investigation.

While many of the ruins indicate the habitat of the most primitive man, which followed in the glacial epoch, these recent discoveries are accredited for as belonging to the age of polished stone, which preceded that of bronze weapons, utensils and ornaments. Several articles have been found in copper, indicating a crude knowledge of that metal.

Not far from the scene of these recent discoveries were found other ruins of larger proportions, and in the course of a limited excavation great fragments of pottery were unearthed covered with dust containing from three to four per cent of copper, with some gold. This appears to be sufficient evidence that the aborigines hereabouts were, to a certain extent, conversant with the art of mining, additional evidences being obtained in the numerous ancient furnaces and workings which are scattered about the vicinity. At present placers are being worked at a dozen places within a radius of 100 miles of these ruins, and the entire country is heavily mineralized.

It is of interest to note at this point that Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, sent two expeditions into Guerrero to find the source of some of the Aztec gold, but for some reason or other, [illegible] both expeditions failed to reach their objective point, and the secrets of the treasure house of the Montezumas remain as much a mystery now as they did in those early days when the Spaniards exhausted every resource to satisfy their cupidity.

With all the data at hand above mentioned, no theory has ever been formulated as to exactly who these early people were. There are numerous suggestions and theories as to the cause of their complete extinction. Some writers believe that famine and disease decimated the population and finally worked the blotting out of the race. Others advance the proposition that they emigrated to the southward and settled the great cities of Palenque and Uxmal, there being certain affinities between the races.

Professor Niven holds to the idea that the country was visited by a great seismic disturbance, which wrecked the cities and made barren the rich agricultural valleys, and certainly the desolate appearance of the entire region where the ruins lie the thickest would lend considerable credence to this latter theory. In places cities have been completely rent asunder by tremendous earthquakings, leaving portions on either side of great, yawning chasms, while immense quantities of articles of a domestic nature are found in the bottom and on the shelving sides of the barranca.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease; get a bottle today and keep it for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Miss Annie Burroughs of Passaic, N. J., is visiting Mrs. T. M. Seabury, Jr.

—Mate R. Robinson, U. S. N., of the Charlestown navy yard is here for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mr. James J. Van Alen are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Rear Commodore Charles L. F. Robinson's cutter Hester is being fitted with a new mast at City Island.

—Mr. William Binney and Mr. Arthur B. Emmons were here yesterday to inspect their Newport estates.

—The Epworth League of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church will have a public literary and musical evening with Washington at the chapel tomorrow evening.

—A pension has been granted to Margaret Minkler, widow of William M. Minkler of this city, of $8 per month from August 3, 1900, through the efforts of Mr. George I. Spencer.

—There was a very large attendance at St. Mary's Church last night. The sermon was by Father Cronan. Ashes were distributed. The collection at this church Sunday will be for Indians and negroes.

—Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of Lieutenant William R. Rush, U. S. N., who is at present attached to the staff of the Naval War College, to be lieutenant commander.

—William McFadden, a sailor from schooner Helen G. King, slipped on the sidewalk last evening and broke his right leg. The ambulance was summoned and he was removed to the Newport Hospital for treatment.

—Tug Edna R. King and lighter Gertrude & Helen, of Mr. J. K. Sullivan's fleet, are hauled out at the Newport shipyard for repairs and overhauling. The galvanized iron sheathing on the King has been replaced by copper.

—The trial of former Station Agent W. T. Stevens of Fall River and former Conductor F. H. Parks, who ran on the Providence, Warren & Bristol road, charged with conspiracy to steal from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was begun yesterday at Taunton.

—Messrs. James S. Peckham, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Herbert L. Dyer, William C. Cozzens, Jr., R. Howard Clarke and William H. Clarke will represent the Newport Business Men's Association at the annual tournament of the Providence Whist Club at the Trocadero in Providence tomorrow.

—The Newport Business Men's Association had a successful members' night last evening, when the Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished an enjoyable program of music. There was a large number of members present during the evening and a collation was served by the entertainment committee.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Rothnie celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage Monday evening, at their home on Webster street. Many friends were present and "Auld Scotch songs" were given in fine style by Messrs. Gerrie, Robertson and Graham. Mr. Arthur Parrott gave gramophone selections and refreshments were served.

—Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly has been elected a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in place of William S. Bissell and has also been elected a member of the executive committee. Mr. Twombly is a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the New York Central and other important Vanderbilt roads.

—Information has been received here of the death in New York Monday of Mr. Walter Herron Lewis, who was formerly a resident of Philadelphia and 20 years ago built a summer residence on Ruggles avenue and Ochre Point in this city, where he spent a number of seasons, selling the house 10 years ago to Mrs. Frederick Pearson, who now owns it.

—Mrs. Jane Andrews Tewksbury Lull, who had been ill for several weeks at the residence of her son, Mr. Herbert W. Lull, superintendent of public schools, on Powel avenue, died this morning. She was the widow of Lewis M. Lull and the body will be taken to her former home in Manchester, N. H., for interment. Mrs. Lull was in her eightieth year.

—Among the 39 proprietors of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church on Tremont street, Boston, are Miss Ida Mason, Miss Ellen Mason, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mrs. William Appleton and Nathaniel Thayer. The proprietors at a meeting held Tuesday voted, 21 to 12, against accepting an offer of $1,500,000 for the church property. The rector was in favor of moving to the Back Bay.

—Another draft of boiler makers, 14 in number, arrived last night on the New York boat and were put up on steamer C. H. Northam. They went to work this morning on the Puritan. This makes 17 men at work in the boiler makers' branch, three of the men who came here before being still on hand. The latest arrivals are not union men and apparently come with some knowledge of the condition of affairs.

—At Aiken Tuesday there was a polo match between teams made up of the horsewomen of the colony. The ladies did not prove expert players, but they had plenty of amusement and furnished as much for the spectators. William C. Whitney was referee and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. C. W. Dolan, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Sanford were the players. Mrs. Hitchcock did the best work.

As a disinfectant alcohol is placed by Drs. Salzwedel and Elsner between carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, and it has the advantage of being much less poisonous than either. Its most powerful germicide action is in strength between 50 and 55 per cent.

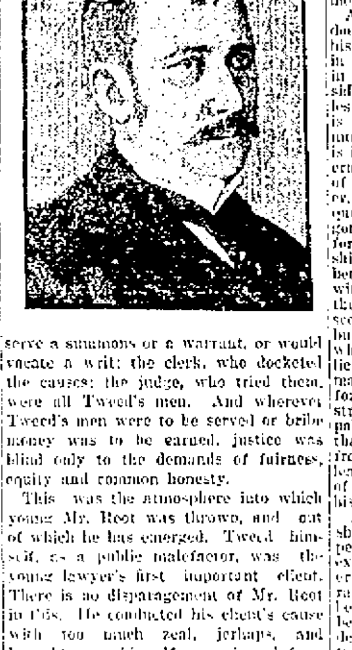
ELIHU ROOT.

The Secretary of War Has Shown His Value as a Public Man.

[Boston Herald.]

Secretary of War Elihu Root entered upon his career as a lawyer in a vicious atmosphere. He came to the bar at a time when justice in New York was openly sold. The Tammany of 30 years ago was at the zenith of its ill-fame. William M. Tweed had arrived at a point in his career which Richard Croker may hope to reach, but which he is only approaching. The vulgar and dishonest American had actually corrupted the bench; the vulgar Irishman has dug only the first trench for his assault upon the higher judiciary. He owns, and has long owned, most of the lower courts, the courts of the people, whither the poor, the friendless and the oppressed ought to be able to resort for honest and disinterested aid and counsel, but he is only beginning to turn judges off the bench who do not please him in order to put others on who will.

Tweed had accomplished all this when Mr. Root was a young lawyer. He was the master of Barnard, Cardozo, McCunn, and nearly all the others obeyed his wishes and carried out his purpose. The air of the new court house, the building of which provided loot enough to give fortunes to the members of the ring, was suffocating to an honest man. It was the sincere belief of many young men who entered upon the practice of the law with Mr. Root that, in order to obtain any practice at all, it was necessary to live in harmony and good-will with the creatures of Tweed. In the language of the tribe which dominated the politics of New York, the young lawyers deemed it wise to "stand in" with the officers of justice. The deputy sheriff who demanded a bribe before he would



serve a summons or a warrant, or would vacate a writ; the clerk, who docketed the causes; the judge, who tried them, were all Tweed's men. And wherever Tweed's men were to be served or bribe money was to be earned, justice was blind only to the demands of fairness, equity and common honesty.

This was the atmosphere into which young Mr. Root was thrown, and out of which he has emerged. Tweed himself, as a public malefactor, was the young lawyer's first important client. There is no disparagement of Mr. Root in this. He conducted his client's cause with too much zeal, perhaps, and brought upon himself a reprimand from Judge Noah Davis, but his reputation as an honorable practitioner has not suffered from this incident of his early days. His then young associate, Willard Bartlett, is another illustration of the lightness with which the condemnation of the bench sat upon them, both in the minds of the community of New York, for Mr. Bartlett has for years been one of the most honored, as he is certainly one of the ablest, judges of the supreme court of the state of New York.

The atmosphere and the associations in which Mr. Root found himself are important, because the man who lives amid such influences as prevailed in New York in the late sixties and the very early seventies is entitled to the honors of the victory his character has gained over them.

Mr. Root had some admirable advantages over the city boy who had been born and bred in sight and sound of the excessive vulgarity of those old days. It was a day when Broadway flashed with diamond be-studded gamblers and politicians; in a moment when Wall street was the grave of ruined speculators and sharpers with whom justice was called upon to deal; and among the foremost of the criminals were some of the judges themselves.

Mr. Root went to New York from a country college, Hamilton, where his father was a professor. Behind him was the sturdy stock of Berkshire, whence his father had gone to take his professorship in the New York college. The young man came to make his way, and began his career at the bar in these sinister times.

There is, however, another side of the story to be told. The bar of that day was, as is the bar today, far superior to its political surroundings. No convention of lawyers would have selected George Barnard for a seat on the supreme bench, though in some respects, he was intellectually fitted for the place. On the contrary, it was the bar that drove him and his guilty associates off the bench, as it was through the good citizenship and ability of the leader of the bar, Charles O'Conor, that Tweed was convicted. No one, let it be understood, whose opinion is worth the asking condemned the lawyers who defended Tweed. They did their duty, for Tweed was entitled to a defense. Mr. Root, then, had an antidote to the poison of the period. An antidote in his own character in his education, in his association with the high minded leaders of his chosen profession, who were in high revolt against the disgrace which Tweed and his gang had put upon it. So the young lawyer opened his professional eyes not only upon a fetid atmosphere, but upon the raising of the standard of the bar, than which none is loftier.

From nearly the opening of his diploma, Mr. Root has been a successful lawyer, and few men have held their briefs more ably than he, or with greater success. It is said that he is an enormous worker, and this is doubtless true. He has the nervous temperament which drives its possessor to undergo fatigue to the breaking point, and sometimes beyond. Besides being industrious, he is quick, astute, mentally sympathetic, rapidly absorbing the facts as they are told to him, analytical, easily seeing the truth or the falsehood which lies at the core.

He is not an accomplished orator, although he is often fervid, especially in a public or an after-dinner speech. He has few of the graces, but much of the power of speech. His English, when he is on his feet, is occasionally not flawless. Figures and embellishments of speech do not come actually to him, and are, therefore, often not appropriate. He sometimes makes the mistake of supposing that imagery and eloquence will help his thought; they rarely, if ever, do assist him. Perhaps the fervor is not deliberate, for he is human, and evidently possesses an emotional nature. He is chiefly logical, however, and his reasoning is convincing to the minds he addresses.

His own mind is that of an extremely able business man, who has been trained in the law. He can never acquire great elegance of style, for I have no doubt that his ear is wholly unmusical. I say this without specific knowledge on the point, and with some hesitation, for as I write it occurs to me that I have seen him join in a chorus at a college dinner, judging, however, from the manner in which he makes the words fall in a sentence, he has not much appreciation of style or melody. Moreover, he has little regard, so far as active men are concerned, for the long culture which must go to the literary training.

I heard him at the same college dinner express the opinion that the college curriculum should be shortened rather than lengthened for the youth of the time who desired to get out into the world's work. He thinks not only that the work of the world demands young hands, but that it is unfair to the young man to keep him back from the struggle for fortune. If fortune, money, material success are the objects to be striven for by him who is contending in the race of life, it is not fair to him to keep him poring over the humanities while others are pressing forward in what men like Mr. Root, who, it must be confessed, constitute the great majority of humanity, regard as the real and important work of the world.

It is not strange that Mr. Root has come out of his experiences of the world a thorough disciple of material progress. I fancy that he sometimes believes that he has ideals, but they do not dominate him. The very awkwardness of speech in which he occasionally seeks to formulate an idealism betrays him. He has lived too long and too exclusively in the atmosphere of materialism, and let him be thankful that he is an honest materialist. Much better is it for him who is not spontaneously idealistic to stick to the common sense and useful walk of life, and in that highway few men are abler and more praiseworthy than Mr. Root.

Although, as I have said, idealism does not govern Mr. Root, and although his life thus far has been profitably spent in directing the affairs of those who are in pursuit of millions, there is another side of his character which is more or less idealistic. He is a good citizen. He is a partisan, to be sure, and he has so much confidence in organization that he is inclined to accept certain evils of modern partisan leadership because the good of maintaining the party is vastly greater, to his mind, than the evil consequences of bad leadership. The day has gone by, however, if it was ever here, for criticising the individual for partisanship. We agree that non-partisanship is better, and that a noble fight in the open, with no surrender as our watchword, is the duty of the very best citizen. It seems to me that this is the fine attitude, but I will not, therefore, say to the man who thinks his party essential to the public welfare, that he is, therefore, a bad man and a dangerous citizen. Mr. Root, for example, has made many admirable struggles for righteousness in the municipal politics of New York, and has more than once endeavored to free his party from malign influences and scandalous leadership. He was a successful chairman of the New York county committee, and his influence was wholesome.

As a public man he has had a very short trial, but, on the whole, the experience of the country with him as an executive has been satisfactory. Whether he is a statesman of the first rank it is impossible to say. He has not been tested. His essays in politics have been those of a good citizen willing to devote a large part of his valuable time to the welfare of the community in which he lived. His law practice has kept him so busy that he has not had time, perhaps, to become learned in public questions. As a prima facie proposition, I should think it safe to say that no man who believes in taking and keeping the Philippines can be a statesman of the first rank. Leaving the sentimental side out of view, the bargain is a bad one. But it is natural that Mr. Root should be defending the President's policy; it seems, at first sight, like enterprise, as if the nation were doing the kind of thing that Mr. Root's clients had been doing all these busy years of progress and advancing enlightenment. Mr. Root held a brief for Mr. McKinley, it is true, but the Philippine enterprise doubtless appealed to his imagination, and he became its ablest defender.

But I doubt if he cares much for what he might call speculative politics. He likes to do what he finds to do, and to bring his fine organizing talent to bear upon it. The first work that he found at hand was the task of re-organizing the army, and probably no man who ever came to a knotty problem mastered it more readily than Mr. Root mastered this army problem. In a few weeks he knew it as one of the most intelligent army officers knew it. He discovered the best men and the worst. He took counsel of the first and turned his back on the others. He has, it is true, recommended Shafter, Wood and Grant, but the Secretary of War is not responsible for everything that takes place in his department. The President is commander-in-chief, and under our existing system the Senate commands the President. But this is true, that Mr. Root's plan for re-organizing the army has the approval of every first-rate regular officer of the army. He knows the service from one end of it to the other, and every branch of it. He worked out his plan with the ability of an accomplished business man, and he has not swerved from it for an instant. In consequence of this intelligence and courage he has the respect of the army, just as he has the respect of his clients, and of the President where he wants clearness of mind and counsel.

Mr. Root's departure from the cabinet would be a great loss to Mr. McKinley. He has shown his capacity to be Secretary of State in his conduct of the Chinese difficulty last summer, and if Mr. Hay retires, I fancy Mr. Root could have that office. Whether he would initiate large policies I do not know. He lacks experience and training, but he will carry out the President's policy loyally and effectively.

THE BIRD LAWS.

Mr. Stillman of Hopkinton introduced in the house of Representatives yesterday a bill for an act in amendment of and in addition to chapter 112 of the General Laws, "Of Birds." It embodies the various acts which have been passed in amendment of this chapter from time to time, although some of their provisions are modified or changed materially. One provision of the proposed law would provide that town councils should in April of each year appoint special constables to enforce the bird laws. The open season on woodcock would be from August 15 to December 15; on partridge from September 15 to December 15; on quail from October 1 to December 15; on black duck, white duck, red head duck, teal, coot, etc., from August 15 to January 1.

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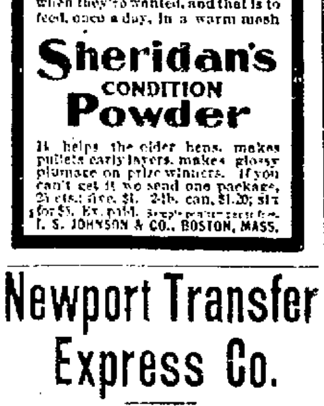

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after DEC. 31, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. Return 6:42, 8:15, [illegible] a. m.; 12:15, 3:46, 4:46, e8:00, 6:31 [illegible] MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00 [illegible] 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL, FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 [illegible] p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 [illegible] 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; [illegible] m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 [illegible] 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return 6:27, 8:15 a. m.; [illegible] 4:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH Grove, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, [illegible] Village, and Taunton, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. New Bedford, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5 p. m.
a Boat from Fall River.
e Wharf Station.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence
Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 90c.
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
October 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:50 [illegible] Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 [illegible] Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:35 A. M. (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, [illegible] Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:20 A. M.; 12:30 [illegible] P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 4:[illegible] P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT NOV. 6, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, [illegible] 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, [illegible] 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.
Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, *7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:15, *10:45 P. M.
*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
H. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Fall River Line.
For New York, the South and West.
Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.
A fine orchestra on each.
Leave Newport week days only, 9:[illegible] Due New York 7 a. m.
Returning—From New York, steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days, at 5:00 p. m. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:15 a. m. before proceeding to Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.
J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r. Agent, N. Y.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain [illegible] leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave B. I. [illegible] and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."
IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1900.

	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:50	*1:20	*4:[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence, arr.,	11:50	3:13	5:5[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:15	1:30	7:[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:55	11:[illegible]	[illegible]
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston,		10:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence,		11:11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:05	1:00	4:[illegible]	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sunday.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia [illegible] A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington [illegible] A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs call on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or [illegible] Transfer Co.'s office, 36 Bellevue avenue.
C. T. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
20 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for both permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

Pelham Auction and Storage Rooms,
34 Pelham St., will open for business during the early part of April.
Goods consigned for sale stored free of charge after March 1, 1901. Consignors will receive prompt payments after sales. Buyers will be treated with courtesy. Parties wishing to dispose of household goods or merchandise of any kind will find it to their advantage to call on Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer, and [illegible] Room 3, Kinsley Building, over the [illegible] National Bank.
Telephone call 336.

Awnings.

All the new style goods.
Thoroughly made.
In the best manner.
GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 243-1.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
Leaking roofs made watertight and guaranteed. Waterproofing a specialty. Gravel roofs put on old tin at low prices. Address O'Brien, Prison street, Newport, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a young man, either in a house or hotel, or would do any kind of work where he can make himself generally useful. Address Box 41, Daily News Office.

COLORED HELP—Cooks, maids, farm and dairy hands, drivers and butlers—furnished on short notice. Terms reasonable. W. M. Martin & Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Situation of any kind by man willing to work. References if required. Apply W. H. Scott, rear 25 Elm street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A boy about 15 years old, to work in a market. Address Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A competent German or Swedish girl for general housework. Address Box 47, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young woman who understands the work to set type in the Daily News Job Room. Apply at once.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—Immediately, a clean, healthy mother cat, with kittens less than one week old. Apply Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island avenue.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARDING—Large rooms, gas and furnace heat in each room; rates moderate. Reeves, Webster street, between Spring and Thames streets.

WANTED—Board and room by man, wife and child; state terms and accommodations. Box 49, Daily News Office.

TO RENT—Four tenement at 18 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 41 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

PROVISIONS.

Selected Island Eggs.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A Nice Lot of Chickens 15c. a lb.

New Cabbage, Cranberries,

R. I. Greenings,

SPINACH, KALE, CELERY, etc.

Levi Norbury,

Cor. Thames & Marlboro Streets.

Telephone 155-2.

FANCY

Philadelphia Chickens

Dandelions, String Beans,
Tomatoes, Egg Plants,
South'n Lettuce, Celery,
New Beets, New Potatoes.

—AT THE—

SEA SIDE MARKET.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 240.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. O. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 203 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 73 Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements.

15 Newport Avenue.

BROADWAY

CASH FISH MARKET.

60 BROADWAY.

Will open for business Thursday Jan 17, with a complete stock of

FISH and FRUIT.

Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.

EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props

Captain Easterbrooks will continue his wholesale business in rear of this store as usual.

CONGRESS BESIEGED.

Evidences of Close of Term Become Apparent.

Congressmen Overwhelmed by the Rush of Applicants.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The capitol shows evidences of the close of a congressional term. It is filled with people who hope to get through some pending bill for a claim, pension, or for some other purpose which will be for their benefit. The familiar faces of the perpetual claimants, those who have been besieging congress for years and years, are now seen every day urging that something be done for them before congress closes. There are old men seeking pensions, men with patent fights, widows of army officers and soldiers, of naval officers and sailors; daughters whose parents are dead or too ill to appear—all are haunting the halls of congress before the nine months' recess cuts off hope for a year. Added to these are many who are seeking army appointments under the reorganization bill. Some of these are here in person, but the officers and soldiers in the Philippines are represented by fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and even sweethearts. Amid all this pressure for claims, pensions and places the senators and representatives find themselves completely overwhelmed, and many take refuge in pleading important legislative and committee work. But day after day there is the same rush to the capitol, the same long, weary waiting in the reception rooms, or the wandering about the corridors by these claimants, who hope to catch a senator or representative who will give them some attention and listen to their demand. The days before adjournment are also days for lobbyists, and the men who have become familiar in that line are now very active in the capitol from morning until night.

Something In a Bill.

"What is there in the agricultural bill to talk about?" asked Senator Jones of Arkansas of a member of the agricultural committee. "Nothing," was the response. "The bill is the same as it was last year." Senator Jones wanted material to talk on and suggested to several senators who were opposing the shipping bill to look up agricultural matters and see what could be done. The result was that there was plenty to talk about. There were the inspection of meats, the weather bureau, the salaries of the clerks, the pathological and physiological investigations, cotton, wheat and other products, together with the bugs, caterpillars and other vermin that prey upon them, the importance of agriculture to the country, beet sugar industry, fruits, tobacco, forestry, botany, adulteration of foods and liquors, extravagant appropriations, and, in fact, a number of other articles were sufficient to keep the agricultural bill before the senate for three days. Senator Proctor, who was in charge of the bill, used all the diplomacy at his command to get his bill through, but the topics above referred to gave Senators Jones, Tillman, Rawlins, Pettigrew, Teller, Spooner, Sullivan and other opponents of the shipping bill topics upon which to while away the hours. The senate can always find something to talk about if it tries very hard.

"Team Work" In Congress.

Members of the house comment upon the "team work" of Representatives Cannon of Illinois and Moody of Massachusetts. Both are members of the committee on appropriations and both are interested in keeping down the appropriations. One or the other is in the house all the time to look after every appropriation bill that comes up. Cannon objects to one mode of procedure and Moody to another, and thus a bill may be indirectly defeated. Moody does not like one form of a bill, and Cannon disapproves of another, and thus another measure is shunted. At times both are found working hard to defeat some measure they believe is detrimental to the public interests.

An example of "team work" is found in the senate, the team being Senators Pettigrew and Butler. These senators retire March 4, but meanwhile are making themselves felt. They fought the shipping bill together and several other measures. Both were never absent from the senate at the same time. One was always on guard and ready to object or to talk as occasion might require. Two men working together can accomplish a great deal.

Congressional Notes.

Members of both senate and house are besieged with urgent invitations to attend dinners and deliver speeches out of town. Many such speeches were delivered on Lincoln's birthday, and many invitations were declined. Washington's birthday is another occasion when congressmen are in demand by patriotic and political societies.

Good temper has been generally observed in the closing days of congress. Few objections to unanimous consent have been made to local and private bills, and even bills for public purposes carrying appropriations are passed when it is shown that an actual necessity exists for the legislation.

There are everywhere signs of the coming inauguration. Immense stands for viewing the parade are being erected, and Pennsylvania avenue looks like one vast carpenter shop. The structures are hideous, but their building affords employment for many men who need the money.

There is still extra session talk, but everybody in congress is trying to avoid it. ARTHUR W. DUNN.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! no boiling! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

A NOVELTY IN THE MILITARY WORLD.

Corps of Dental Surgeons Appointed to Care for the Soldiers' Teeth.

[Washington Star.]

The corps of dental surgeons just added to the army by the new re-organization act will be a decided novelty in the military world. By resolving to take scrupulous care of his soldier boys' teeth Uncle Sam has set other armed nations a praiseworthy example.

These military dentists will number 30 in all—hardly enough to keep the cutting, tearing and grinding organs of a hundred thousand beef-eaters intact, it would seem. The most of them will shortly be dispatched to the Philippines. A few will be sent to the West Indies. They must all be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges and must be trained in all branches of modern dentistry. The new law further stipulates that they must be of "good moral character." Surgeon General Sternberg is overwhelmed with applications from dentists throughout the United States, all anxious to enlist in the corps. He has already appointed three dental specialists, who will constitute a board for the examination and supervision of the 27 others provided for. The appointments of the latter will be equally distributed among the states. The three examining dental surgeons will, in a few days, proceed to Indianapolis or some other Western city, to look into the fitness of the applicants.

Tempting, indeed, are the openings to young dentists offered by these new offices. No wonder, therefore, that the applicants are enthusiastic and abundant. Any sort of army commission is always tempting to the majority of the male element. Moreover, Uncle Sam is always sure to pay his bills.

The military dental surgeon will enjoy the relative rank of a first lieutenant. He will be permitted to wear the uniform of a first lieutenant of the staff, but with shoulder straps and ornaments in silver instead of gold. His shoulder straps will be of dark blue cloth 1½ inches wide by 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of silver. At each end of this framework will stand forth a single bar embroidered in silver. Between these bars will be the letters "D. S.," also embroidered in silver. Each side of his collar will be adorned by a silver embroidered cross.

One hundred and fifty dollars a month will be the salary attached to each of the new offices, except those of the three supervising dental surgeons. The latter will receive $210 per month for their additional responsibilities. Five dollars a day will be generous pay for the 27 dentists of ordinary rank. They will have all their instruments and materials furnished gratis. They will have no office rent to pay. They will suffer no "dull season" drawback; no necessity of hustling for patrons. But they will be confronted by plenty of hard work. All this work will, of course, mean valuable experience calculated to equip any young dentist as an expert in his profession. The term of service will be three years, at the end of which time resignation and the assumption of private practice will be in order, if desired.

The new corps will be supplied with the most modern equipment. The supervising dental surgeons of the corps will prepare a supply table, enumerating all the improved paraphernalia of the most up-to-date "dental parlor" to be found in any of our cities. Shortly there will be packed on board an army transport and shipped to our new possessions the most improved "operating chairs," forceps, files, hammers, drills, rubber dams, and such pleasure-inspiring sundries, to be purchased from the instrument makers of the country.

Today the soldier boy with toothache responds to the sick call and reports to the hospital surgeon for "drops" wherewith to benumb his throbbing nerve. He returns for more and more "drops." Finally, as a last resort, he asks the surgeon to pull the troublesome member. The obliging surgeon has never had dentistry added to his curriculum, but he has an emergency case of forceps in his tool kit, as has been the custom since lo, these many years. He endeavors to pull the bad tooth. If he doesn't succeed the first time he continues until successful. All this takes place without the comforts of an operating chair or of the soothing gas. However, at some of our army posts, I am told, there have long been privates or non-commissioned officers of the hospital corps who pride themselves on their skill as tooth repairers and "tooth snatchers." Very much the same condition obtains in the navy. The surgeon on board each warship carries a dental case containing forceps, "elevators" and lancets, but no instruments for filling the teeth of jackies.

When examining men for admission into his army Uncle Sam is somewhat particular as to the condition of their teeth. But these stipulations refer solely to ability to masticate food. Beauty and cleanness of teeth cannot, for practical reasons, be made a standard of military fitness. If the applicant for enlistment has not enough teeth wherewith to thoroughly chew his rations the examining surgeon throws him out. Many recruits are disappointed when they learn that the all-seeing medical examiners do not regard false teeth as equivalents of the natural chewing organs bequeathed by nature.

During the civil war and previously bad teeth were especially frowned upon by the medical examiners, because they rendered the soldier unable to chew "hardtack." Indeed, those biscuits, no longer an item of our army rations, were so hard that the brave boys of those times used to wear them under their blouses as provisional shields for the protection of their "vitals." During the different drafts of the civil war native Americans were disqualified from service on account of bad teeth at the rate of 32 per 1,000. Indeed, bad teeth was second in order of frequency upon the list of causes for disqualification. After the war the statistics of the examining surgeons were arranged in tables, which showed, among other interesting facts, that the teeth of the bachelor recruits were far better, on an average, than those of married men, and that brunettes were more found in respect to their chewing apparatus than blondes.

A veteran army surgeon tells me, in this connection, of some of the means resorted to by drafted men to escape service. "A man in one of the Ohio districts," said he, "presenting himself before our board, claimed exemption from service on account of loss of teeth. On being asked how long they had been out he said, 'Two weeks.' Thrusting his hand to the bottom of a long pocket in his jeans he exhibited 12 sound teeth which had been recently extracted. This and similar cases settled the mooted question whether a man can brave cold steel, yet cower at the thought of powder and lead."

Before civil war times, and when the old-fashioned army muzzle-loaders were in use, it was even more important that a soldier possess sound front teeth, wherewith to "bite his cartridges." While loading his gun the old-time soldier had to tear with his teeth the paper binding his cartridge. Breech-loading rifles with metallic cartridges, of course, put an end to this necessity.

Considering the fact that dentists have not hitherto been a part of our military establishment it is of interest to know that dentistry became introduced into the United States throughout Revolutionary war. Previous to that time the colonists depended for their dentistry mostly upon the village barber, "who shaved, drew teeth and bled a vein."

The barber long rendered this important service in the Old World—not that dentistry is a new science, for it is, in fact, a very old one. In the tombs of ancient Egypt, I am told by archaeologists, have been found artificial teeth of wood and ivory, mounted upon gold plates. The teeth of some of the mummies found at Thebes were actually found to be filled with gold and white cement. Similar remains of the Etruscans have proven that those ancient people wound gold wire around their natural teeth for the purpose of holding in place artificial teeth, manufactured to fill gaps. But during the Middle Ages dentistry went into the hands of the blacksmith and barber. The monks were somewhat skilled in its practice, but early in the fourteenth century a council of the Roman Catholic Church, held in Paris, decreed that monks and priests be forbidden to perform "bloody operations." The drawing of a tooth was so classed—rightfully, indeed—and thus was the dentist's art left for awhile solely to the barber and blacksmith, and later to the barber alone.

But this is how dentistry came to this country through the Revolutionary war. I had in the surgeon general's library a record which shows that in 1778 there came to this country with the French fleet a soldier, one Dr. Joseph Lemaire, who was also a dentist. While the French and American armies were in winter quarters, side by side, near Providence, R. I., Lemaire attended to the teeth of the soldiers of both forces. From Count Rochambeau, commanding general of the French, he obtained permission to teach the dental art to several young American soldiers. He later established for himself a large practice in Philadelphia. One of Lemaire's pupils was Josiah Flagg, an American Revolutionary soldier, who became a regularly established dentist and who later enlisted in the second war with Great Britain. But in these two wars dentistry must have been a crude and clumsy profession. "Laughing gas" and other anaesthetics were unknown.

The surgeon general's museum contains a collection of the curious surgical instruments used in the armies of these periods. Legs and arms were mercilessly sliced off with great sickles with curved blades, and all of this was done while the patient was wide awake, or perhaps unconscious from sheer agony or loss of blood. Antiseptic surgery was unknown. Surgical instruments had soft wooden handles, wherein microbes could roost and propagate to their heart's content. Dental instruments were equally as crude.

I further found in the surgeon general's library the copy of an ancient letter explaining how the foremost of Revolutionary soldiers availed himself of the skill—or lack of skill—of these pioneer dentists. John Greenwood, a Revolutionary soldier, who had learned his science from his father, an English emigrant to the colonies, established himself in New York as a practicing dentist after the war closed.

From the tusk of a hippopotamus Dr. Greenwood carved out a full set of artificial teeth for George Washington, which the great general wore while he was President. They were retained in the mouth by a pair of spiral springs, pressing the two sets apart when the two mouth opened—all of which probably accounts for the set expression of the first President's jaws. The letter above referred to was received by Washington from Dr. Greenwood, who wrote: "Sir: I send you enclosed two sets of teeth, one fixed on the old bases, in part, and the set you sent me from Philadelphia, which, when I received it, was very black, occasioned either by your soaking them in port wine or by your drinking it. * * * I advise you to either take them out after dinner and put them in clean water and put on another set or clean them with a brush and some chalk scraped fine." This pioneer dentist of the Presidential household then instructs the Father of his Country how to plug up holes worn in his false teeth with sealing wax pressed in with a hot nail. He concludes: "If you want your teeth more yellow, soak them in broth or pot liquor, but not in tea or acids. Porter is a good thing to color them and will not hurt, but preserve them. * * * Sir, the additional charge is $15."

NOTHING EQUALS IT

For the Cure of Catarrh.

A physician now retired from practice, but who still keeps abreast of the times, in speaking of the advance made in medicine in the last ten years says: "One of the most obstinate and baffling diseases is the very common trouble, catarrh.

Nasal catarrh is only one of its many forms; catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the stomach, bowels, liver and bladder are very common but the sufferer usually thinks it is something else than catarrh and is treated for the wrong disease.

The best and most successful treatment for any form of catarrh is now admitted to be by internal remedies through the stomach and the safest and probably the most efficient is in the tablet form, sold by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

I have seen many remarkable cures of catarrh resulting from regular daily use of these tablets, which seem to act on the blood and liver, driving the catarrhal poison out of the system through the natural channels.

I once had occasion to analyze these tablets and found them to contain no cocaine nor opiate, but simply a combination of harmless antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, blood root, etc.

At any rate I have known of severe catarrhal headaches which were cured by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and catarrhal deafness, hay fever, asthma and catarrh of the throat and stomach speedily show great benefit after a few days' use of the remedy and when it is remembered how much more convenient a tablet is than inhalers, douches, salves and powders it is not surprising that this new preparation should so rapidly supplant all other remedies for catarrh.

Pure Water.

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 180 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent 174 Thames street.

To Let,

A Stable, Rear 136 Broadway,

Containing 3 stalls.

F. S. & S. P. HARKER.

106 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.

Capital, - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 671,142.39

Newport Office, 303 Thames Street.

This company receives deposits subject to check at sight, and Pays Interest upon daily balances of $300 and over.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, Certificates of Deposit will be issued, with interest as agreed upon.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Moneys received on this account, which combines the advantages of Savings Banks, with Additional Security of the Capital Stock of this company. Quarters commence the 15th days of February, May, August and November. Deposits on or before the 15th of those months draw interest from the first. Dividends payable Feb. 16 and Aug. 16.

The Company has the largest capital of any banking institution in Rhode Island—20 per cent of which is under the provisions of its charter deposited in approved securities with the State Treasurer.

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Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

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Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

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That is the verdict of about all who use our coals. They give more satisfaction in use than any coal you can burn, and besides they don't cost you a cent more than poorer coal.

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COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre,

Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

Pinniger & Manchester

141 Thames St., Ferry Mill Wharf.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 47⅝, Amalgamated Copper 89⅜, Atchison 54⅝, American Tin Plate 61¼, Burlington 143¾, Brooklyn Transit 75⅞, Continental Tobacco 43, Erie 27¼, Erie first preferred 62⅞, Federal Steel 46⅞, Louisville 90⅝, Missouri Pacific 85⅞, New York Central 143, Northern Pacific 81⅞, People's Gas 99⅞, Rock Island 122⅝, Reading first preferred 70¼, St. Paul 147¼, Sugar 131⅝, Southern preferred 73⅞, Southern Pacific 43⅞, Tennessee Coal & Iron 55, Tobacco 115⅞, Union Pacific 80¼, ex. rights, ex. div.; Delaware & Hudson 164⅝, and General Electric 213.

10—Fractional declines were the rule in the railroad list at the opening, in spite of some strength in the American department in London. The Steel stocks were very irregular, Tin Plate falling 1¼ and National Steel rising 1⅝. Others of the group showed mixed changes of a fraction.

11—Heavy selling of the Metal stocks caused sharp breaks in them, and undermined earlier points of strength in the railroads. Resultant losses were from 1 to 1½ in the Steel issues, Rock Island, Burlington and Union Pacific. The last mentioned was quoted ex. div. of two per cent and ex. rights which sold at 1⅛ to 1¼. New York Air Brake broke 4½ on one transaction. General Electric after a fractional loss rallied two points, but eased off again. Delaware & Hudson and Tin Plate preferred rose a point. Covering of shorts subsequently helped Federal Steel a point and the general market slightly, but the improvements were not well maintained.

Noon—Money on call, steady at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady at $4.87 @ ¼ for demand and $4.84 @ ¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½ @ 5 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½ @ ⅝; silver certificates, 61½ @ 3; bar silver, 61½; Mexican dollars, 48; government bonds, strong. Large offerings of Steel & Wire depressed it to 45½, but without much effect on the general active list. Some of the low-priced railroads weakened, Erie second preferred losing 2 points. The local tractions were then bid up a point each and their sustaining effect on the market was supplemented by a demand for some of the Southwesterns, which rose strongly particularly the Wabashes. At noon prices had reacted and trading was intensely dull. Bonds were irregular, with conspicuous strength in Wabash debentures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

	Noon.
Atchison	54⅝
Atchison preferred	87⅞
Canada Southern	70⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	143⅞
C. C. C. & St. Louis	70⅞
Del. & Hudson	165
Del. & Lackawanna	194
Erie	27¼
Illinois Central	131
Lake Shore	210¼
Louis. & Nash.	91½
Manhattan	116⅞
Met. Traction	162⅞
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Mo., K. & T.	18⅞
[illegible]	131
N. Y. Central	143⅞
No. [illegible]	[illegible]
No. Pacific Pfd.	86⅞
Northwestern	171⅞
Ontario & W.	31
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	[illegible]
Rock Island	122⅞
St. Paul	147⅞
St. Paul Pfd.	188½
Texas and Pacific	27⅞
Union Pacific, ex. div.	[illegible]
Union Pacific Pfd., ex. div.	81⅞
Wabash	17
Wheeling & L. E.	14⅞
Adams Express	150
Wells, Fargo Express	127
American Spirits	2
American Tobacco	114⅞
Continental Tobacco	43⅞
Continental Tobacco preferred	95⅞
General Electric	213
Lead	16¼
Pacific Mail	41½
Pullman Palace Car	196
Sugar Refining	124⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	55⅞
Leather	[illegible]
U. S. Rubber	[illegible]
Western Union	86¼

STRANGERS DIRECTORY

Armory of Newport Artillery, Clarke street.

U. S. Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island—Open to visitors from 3 p. m. till sunset daily. Band concert daily from 3:15 to 5:15. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m.

Fort Adams—Signal drill from 1 to 2:30 p. m. and guard mount and dress parade at 11 a. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, when held at 9 a. m. Battalion drill immediately after dress parade. Band concerts Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30.

Fort Greble—Fort Greble, Dutch Island, commanding the western passage to Narragansett Bay. Steamer Sylvan Shore leaves Newport on Thursdays at 2 p. m., stopping one hour at Fort Greble for convenience of visitors desiring to return by boat.

Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue—Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 m. to 2 p. m. Open to subscribers from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

People's Library, 290 Thames street—Open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except on Sundays, and on Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Trinity Church, corner of Church and Spring streets, open week days to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Historical Rooms and Natural History Society Rooms, Touro street—Open daily, Sundays excepted.

Electric Street Cars connect at Commercial wharf for Beach, Mile Corner, Morton Park and Fall River.

Whitehall—Home of Bishop Berkeley, built in 1728, off Berkeley avenue, Middletown. Keys may be obtained at the adjoining place.

Cliff Walk—Extending from Easton's to Bailey's beach, past the residences of the Goelets, H. McK. Twombly, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, E. T. Gerry, H. Mortimer Brooks, C. W. Lippitt, and others. Open to the public.

Beaches—Easton's Beach, at foot of Bath road; Sachuest, or Second beach, one mile east of Easton's. Bailey's beach, at foot of Bellevue avenue.

Places of Interest—Forty Steps, on Cliffs, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, west end of Bailey's beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second beach; Purgatory, west end of Second beach. Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

Drives—Bellevue avenue, from Jewish Cemetery to Bailey's beach; Ocean avenue, "ten-mile drive," from Bailey's beach along the south shore with view of the ocean, the islands and the bay; West road, from Broadway to Bristol Ferry, nine miles, by Lawton's Valley, the Coal mines and Portsmouth Grove, with full view of the bay; East road, from Broadway to Stone Bridge, twelve miles; Paradise road, from Second beach, by Hanging Rocks to Indian avenue; Indian avenue, continuing north along East shore.

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Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains.

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(FREE BURNING)
Wilkesbarre
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(VERY HARD)

Abram Almy. Coal and Wood.

STRAWBERRIES,
Pineapples and Roe Shad.
—AT—
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At Special Prices.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose, blue and white, tan and white, black and white,

19c. per pair,
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These prices are far below value.

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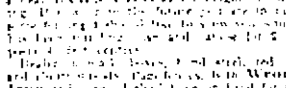
Necessity is the Mother of Invention.



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Piano and Organ BARGAINS!

1 Hallett, Cumston & Allen Square Piano,	$10
1 Dunham Square Piano,	$50
1 New England Organ, pipe top,	$50
1 Smith American Organ,	$35

These instruments are all in good order, in good shape, and will be sold for cash or easy payments.

They are well worth looking over.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE 164 Thames Street

Sweet Spiced Prunes,

Put up nicely in vacuum jars, per jar 25c.

Evaporated and Peeled Peaches, per lb., [illegible]
Evaporated Peaches, per lb., [illegible]
Evaporated Apricots, per lb., [illegible]
Evaporated Fancy Prunes, per lb., [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] per lb., [illegible]
Figs, per lb., [illegible]
Royal Anchovy Cheese, per jar, [illegible]
Walnut Dates, per lb., [illegible]
Pulled Figs, per lb., [illegible]
Grenoble Walnuts, per lb., [illegible]

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Why do all the large greenhouse men insist on

"Old Company's Lehigh"

Coal to use in their boilers?

WE HAVE IT.

And again, why do all the economical buyers want

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH"

Coal for kitchen stove use? Always at

PERRY BROTHERS.

METHODISTS TO MEET IN TAUNTON.

Program for the New England Southern Conference Session.

The sixty-first annual session of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held during the week of April 9-16 at the First Church, Taunton, of which Rev. J. F. Cooper, formerly of Middletown, is pastor. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce will preside.

Some important changes will be discussed at the session. A special committee appointed in 1899 on the state of the church was continued last year, with instructions to report in 1901, and considerable interest in manifested in this, and some discussion may be expected on the report.

Another committee on a proposed change in the manner of entertaining the delegates will report and its action is looked forward to with some anxiety, as the idea has gained credence that a radical change in this direction will be brought forward by the committee.

Another matter of interest is the adoption of a new constitution, or rather a clear restating of the old in plainer terms. The General Conference last year by a vote of 512 to 91 recommended a new constitution to be submitted to the Annual Conferences of 1901, and authorized the bishops, if it was confirmed by a vote of three fourths of the members, to declare it to be adopted and in force.

The terms of two of the three presiding elders expire this year, Rev. T. J. Everett of New Bedford and Rev. G. H. Bates of Norwich, and two new appointments will be necessary. Rev. Dr. E. C. Bass of Providence has one more year to serve in this capacity.

The following is the program for the week so far as arranged at present:

Tuesday evening, Epworth league anniversary; theme, "The Epworth League and the Efforts for Two Million Souls." Rev. J. O. Randall of Providence will preside. The speakers will be Bishop Joyce, president of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and others.

Wednesday at 9 a. m. the conference proper will open with the Communion in charge of Bishop Joyce. This will probably be followed by a memorial service for deceased ministers and ministers' wives.

The business services will be held each morning, preceded by a half-hour prayer service, beginning at 9 o'clock. This service and a Pentecostal service at 4 o'clock each afternoon will be conducted by Dr. Dunham, an evangelist from Ohio.

Wednesday, 2 p. m., missionary sermon by Rev. L. M. Flocken of New Bedford; 7:30, anniversary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education societies, speaker Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D. D., of Cincinnati.

Thursday, 2 p. m., address, "The Methodist Discipline and the Spiritual Life of the People," Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., of Drew Theological seminary; 7:30, address, "Twentieth Century Problems Which Demand the Attention of the Church," Professor J. Q. Dealey of Brown University.

Friday, 2 p. m., anniversary of Women's Foreign and Women's Home Missionary societies, speaker to be announced; 7:30, missionary anniversary, address by N. S. Hopkins, M. D., of Tien Tsin, China.

Saturday, 2 p. m., anniversary of board of church extension, speaker Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D., of Philadelphia; 7:30, anniversary of Board of Conference Home Missions, speakers, a layman from each district, R. F. Raymond and others.

Sunday there will be the conference love feast at 9 a. m., sermon by Bishop Joyce at 10:30, followed by ordination of elders; 4 o'clock, Pentecostal service; 7:30, sermon and evangelistic service by Dr. Dunham.

The conference will adjourn Monday or Tuesday, the last item being the reading of the appointments.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MEMORIAL MASS.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church by the pastor, Father Doody, assisted by Fathers Doran and Reddy. This is the first council service or annual requiem mass to be celebrated in Newport for the Knights of Columbus, in accordance with the rules of the order, and it is expected that the members of Newport Council will attend with full ranks. The only member of the local Council who has died in the past year and the only member of this Council to die since its organization, is the late Dr. Peter F. Curley, so that the service tomorrow is to a large extent a memorial to his memory.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO BROWN.

Needs of the University Pointed Out by President Faunce.

The announcement made by President Faunce of Brown University that John D. Rockefeller had offered another $250,000 to the university, provided the college raises the balance of another million for the endowment fund, naturally has aroused not a little interest among those who have the welfare of the institution at heart. President Faunce returned to Providence from New York last night. He stated that in all probability the committee on endowment would meet within a short time and consider the conditions of the offer. This committee consists of President Faunce, W. V. Kellen of Boston and Cornelius S. Sweetland of Providence.

The exact terms of the offer made by Mr. Rockefeller have not been determined upon, according to a statement of President Faunce last night. He was asked if any definite time had been fixed by Mr. Rockefeller within which the balance of the million dollars must be raised.

"That is to be decided upon later," President Faunce replied. "We will have to consult Mr. Rockefeller regarding that. The committee on endowment will meet very soon, in all probability, and at that time the matter will be fully considered. The other offer was made in September, I believe, before Commencement in June, and the announcement was made at Commencement that the sum desired had been raised. I hardly think it is possible that we shall be able to raise the $750,000 by Commencement, to say the least."

"When was the offer made by Mr. Rockefeller?" Dr. Faunce was asked.

"It was made very recently—very recently, but I don't recall the exact date."

"Have any other gifts, or offers of them, been made?" Dr. Faunce was asked.

"None that we wish to announce as yet," was his reply. "We thought that since this large offer had been made it would perhaps be well to speak of it."

"Would these other gifts not yet announced be regarded as a portion of the sum to be raised?"

"O yes. Any gift at all will be counted toward that. This last offer is somewhat different from the first one that Mr. Rockefeller made. In this last one, anything that is contributed, books, apparatus, buildings, money, etc., will be regarded as a portion of the sum to be secured by the university."

Dr. Faunce said that contributions toward this desired $750,000 had been made since the offer was announced. He realized, he said, that much hard work would be necessary and much personal work on the part of those interested in the college, if the desired amount was to be secured.

Dr. Faunce alluded to the need of the university for a building in which the "higher life" of the students might be cultivated. At the present time the rooms of the students and the recitation rooms are the only places where social gatherings or informal receptions may be held at times when a large hall, such as Sayles, is not required. There is abundant room for such a building on the college grounds, and President Faunce hopes it will be possible to erect one which will be adapted to the purposes specified. At Yale a building similar to the one in view is called the Young Men's Christian Association building, while Harvard has the Phillips Brooks hall. Money given for the erection of such a structure would be accounted as a portion of the much hoped for $750,000.

Dr. Faunce is also anxious to have a swimming pool in the gymnasium. It has been estimated that one could be fitted up in approved style for about $5,000. There is a huge hole in the basement of the gymnasium where the pool would be located, and the one thing lacking is the money necessary to carry out the project. This $5,000 would be reckoned as a part of the $750,000.

Quite extensive improvements are contemplated about the college grounds. The red fence surrounding three sides of Lincoln Field is to be removed, it is stated, and a handsome approach to the university grounds is to be made. It is possible that the old gates which are to give way to the memorial gates will be placed in position near an entrance to be located on this side of the college grounds.

NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Newport Horticultural Society was held last evening. The proposition of Mrs. Burke-Roche to have the spring show of the society on her grounds, "Elmcourt," corner of Bellevue avenue and Bowery street, was considered and it was voted to accept the offer and to notify Mrs. Roche. Last year Mrs. Roche attended the spring exhibition and was very favorably impressed with its artistic excellence, and then said that if it could be given somewhere that would be more in the way of the cottage owners she thought it would attract more attention from them and thus prove of great value to the society. It was in pursuance of this view that she offered her grounds for the exhibition.

At the next regular meeting of the society, March 6, Mr. Farquhar will deliver his illustrated lecture on China. Mr. Farquhar has given a number of his lectures before the society, and it seems as though the quality of the address and the excellence of the pictures improved each time. For this meeting the members are at liberty to bring ladies, as at previous lectures by Mr. Farquhar.

MR. HADDOCK ON THE COAL COMBINE.

Among the witnesses before the sub-committee of the United States industrial commission which is making an inquiry regarding the coal combine recently brought about by J. Pierpont Morgan, at New York Tuesday, was John C. Haddock, formerly of this city and now president of the Plymouth Coal Company, one of the independent companies. Mr. Haddock testified that independent operators are being driven out of business, and that when certain contracts now pending become operative the railroads of the combination will be in control of 95 per cent of the coal carrying trade. Mr. Haddock among other things said that last fall's strike was beneficial to the miners, the operators and the railroads—everybody but the consumers. Mr. Haddock has been an independent operator since 1878.

ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following officers of the Artillery corps of the army were yesterday nominated for promotion: Captain Elbridge R. Hills, to be major; First Lieutenants George W. Gatchell, Oscar I. Straub, Henry C. Schumm, Alfred M. Hunter, John L. Hayden, Peyton C. March, Eugene T. Wilson, Edmund M. Blake, John T. Martin, Wilmot E. Ellis, William L. Kenly, William G. Haan, Sidney S. Jordan, Walter A. Bethel, Morris K. Barroll, Delamere Skerrett, Edward T. McGlachlin, Jr., and Archibald Campbell, to be captains.

FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Tomorrow, Washington's birthday, is a legal holiday, and as such will be observed by the various government offices, the banks, the postoffice and the government stations. There will be no session of the district court. The City Hall and public schools will be closed. The usual holiday hours will be observed at the postoffice, the general delivery being open until 10:30 a. m. and from 6:30 to 8 p. m., the money order and registry departments being open only in the morning. There will be but one delivery by carrier, in the morning. Mails will be received and despatched as usual.

At noon the gun squad of the Newport Artillery will fire a national salute, and in the early afternoon, starting about 2 o'clock, the Artillery, accompanied by the Newport Military Band, will make a street parade. In the evening the Artillery will have its annual Washington's birthday social in the armory.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Harcourt Comedy Company played to only a fair-sized audience at the Opera House last evening, the advent of Lent having apparently affected the attendance. The attraction was the melodrama, "Beacon Lights," which was given to the satisfaction of the audience. After the fall of the curtain on the drama there was an exhibition, lasting about 10 minutes, of pictures of the Sharkey-Jeffries fight. There has been a large sale of tickets for this evening's performance.

At the afternoon performance yesterday 250 apprentices from the Training Station were in attendance, upon invitation of Manager Ball. They appeared in blue uniforms and made an excellent impression upon all who saw them. They evidently enjoyed the performance and were not backward in showing their appreciation.

FOR A UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OR CLUB.

To the Editor of the News:

Dear Sir: Recently at a dinner given by the Alumni of Brown University a suggestion was made that a University Association or Club be formed in the city of Newport. It was the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen at this dinner that this suggestion be carried out. It seems to me that such a movement would be most advantageous to this community by bringing together all college men. I think it will be surprising to note the number we have and the interest which will be manifest.

At the dinner in question there were representatives from Johns Hopkins, University of Michigan, Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell, University of New York, and I think one or two other colleges.

University and college life has a strong influence. It means much to those of us who have been at college. I have been talking to a number of college men and they all agree that an association be formed. Whether we would be, numerically, strong enough to form a University Club and take a building could be decided later. It seems to me, however, quite feasible for the following reasons:

In the first place, it would in no way interfere with any other club or association; in fact, the rivalry that might exist would spur on other clubs and make them stronger. During the summer especially we have a large number of navy officers who do not join existing clubs, either on account of expense or for some reason unknown. I know very well that the University Club in New York has a very heavy membership of army and navy men, particularly the latter.

Should it be deemed advisable to take a building and use it as a regular club, with rooms to let, dining room, etc., I have not the least doubt that it would be well patronized, particularly during the summer months. It would not be necessary to obtain a building on or near Bellevue avenue, where rents are comparatively high. Some central location with an attractive building on a quiet street would serve the purpose. These are merely my own individual ideas.

The main object of writing this article is to call the attention of collegians, West Point and Annapolis men to the fact that the subject is now open for discussion and it all depends upon the replies received whether the establishment of this association be made. I trust, therefore, that you will kindly allow your columns to be used for an open discussion if need be.

Again, all those who are interested or willing to form an association will hasten the matter by sending their names to F. M. Hammett, Brown, '80; J. Stacy Brown, Harvard, '92; Henry Ecroyd, University of Pennsylvania, '83; F. P. Garrettson, Dartmouth, '80.

Whoever, therefore, is interested in this movement could assist materially by a little missionary work. I am strongly inclined to believe that the clergy, and educational men will be prominent factors.

Thanking you for your courtesy in allowing the use of your columns, I am,

Very respectfully,
F. P. GARRETTSON,
Dartmouth, '80.

Newport, R. I., February 21, 1901.

King Milan, who recently died in exile, was a good deal of a martinet when he was on the throne of Servia, and on one occasion when his prime minister had crossed him, the king requested him to go and jump into the sea and to take care to jump head foremost. The prime minister bowed respectfully and moved toward the door. "Whither are you going?" inquired His Highness. "Your Highness will pardon me," replied the astute statesman, "I am going to learn how to swim."

SPRING MILLINERY.

The Models for the Coming Season Similar to Those of Late Winter.

[Millinery Trade Review.]

It does not appear that any very important modifications are to be made in shapes yet awhile. The new spring models follow pretty nearly the lines laid down for later winter; that is to say, the large toque with a low crown and brim coming forward over the forehead and medium-sized hat shapes, also low in the crown, divide favor between them. For a time, at least, wide brims will be the exception. Possibly a change in this respect may be made when spring is merging into summer. Also it is not improbable that a tendency, noticeable in many of the new models, to raise some portion of the trimming above the outline of the shape will gain ground, the shapes themselves remaining low. However, this is only likely to be the case to a limited extent; draperies and bows will continue to lie flat, flowers and plumage alone lifted from their recumbent position. I beg to draw the reader's attention very particularly to this rule, as herein lies a special feature of the new spring millinery. At the same time it is equally important to note the fact that all the new shapes, whether of toques or hats, come well on the head, the opening of the crown being large, and the trimming, often liberally lavished on the brim, accompanying the face in a very becoming way.

Some of the shapes are bent down into the nape of the neck. Others are round, the round-toque shapes generally having turban brims, and the round hats (these are mostly those with narrow brims) sometimes having the brim slanting somewhat from the base of the crown.

As has been mentioned, crowns are invariably low, those with the slanting brims sometimes rising into a dome. Smart hats and toques, however are generally so much trimmed that the shape of the crown, and frequently that of the brim, is not apparent.

The straw shapes to the fore at present are composed of rather coarse, simply plaited braids, so that the milliner may easily modify their forms according to her individual fancy. In spite of this, however, by far the greater number of the new straw models are not made up on ready-made shapes. It is even found preferable not to make use of ready-made plateaux.

One of the new ideas in spring millinery is to combine straw braids and tulle, the latter being also introduced into the trimming. For instance, one-third-inch wide braids being procured, each of these braids is covered with three or four folds of gossamer (often in as many colors); then they are sewed together, broad side against broad side, the edge uppermost. Straws so treated are called "voilé." Another idea is to sew narrow straw braids on a tulle or net foundation, either side by side, so as to touch or with a narrow interval between. For this purpose very narrow bands of satin straw are used instead of braids. They may be laid on flat or only caught down at intervals of a little less than an inch, so as to form a loop. Being set very closely together, the general effect is that of a fancy satin straw shape; it is only on close inspection that the tulle foundation becomes apparent. Gold tulle may be used as a foundation for such an arrangement of gold-colored satin straw. Straw spangles, brought out last year as a trimming, are now pressed into the service for covering the whole or a portion of net shapes; in the latter case straw satin bands are mixed with the spangles, the latter forming a simple pattern.

The use of net as a foundation enables a milliner to build up an arrangement of thick straw braids, over-laying each other without increase of weight, as would be the case if there were a second plait underneath. The fashion of introducing braids placed upright alternately with flat ones is maintained.

Straw has a formidable rival in gossamer. Of these the most in request for the opening season will be mechlin tulle; lisse, which has figured pretty largely in the late winter millinery, will be used also, but very much less than tulle. Some toques have much the appearance of a large full-blown rose, being entirely composed of a number of narrow gathered frills of tulle, each bordered with fine gold or silver cord. Others are made of frills of tulle, on which are sewed gold lace, alternating with cross-cut folds of lisse.

The use of several layers of different colored tulles, giving a glacé effect, is a novelty that deserves to be particularly noted. White and black tulle with specks of gold, will be in considerable demand; also black tulle covered pretty closely with square black spangles. These square spangles are a novelty of the season. This spangled tulle is used with great effect in the bordering of turban toques, made of white tulle caught together by a jet buckle and trimmed with white aigrette.

UTILIZATION OF BLAST-FURNACE GAS.

An enormous amount of energy in the form of blast-furnace gas has gone steadily to waste for many a long day, and it is therefore a pleasure to note that the difficulties in the way of its utilization in gas-engines have been at last overcome, and that the world has now at its service a new, cheap and important source of power. In a recent number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Professor Joseph W. Richards gives a list of some 50 engines in actual operation run by blast-furnace gas alone. These engines furnish from 500 to 1,000 horse-power each, while several are now being built to furnish 2,500 horse-power. There is no doubt whatever that during the next few years the design and erection of large power-stations for the generation and distribution of electrical energy in bulk will be one of the most important problems which engineers will have to face. For this purpose, even now, all over the land, water-power privileges are being eagerly acquired by powerful companies, and it is, therefore, from the standpoint of industrial progress, a matter of congratulation that we may have in competition with it a source of power which in certain districts is even cheaper than water. The extent to which this form of power is now going to waste in America may be readily seen from the practice of a blast-furnace plant in eastern Pennsylvania which is making 2,000 tons of pig-iron a week. It is an actual fact that in these works there is used 10,800 horse-power furnished by burning coal, and that all this power could be supplied by gas engines, utilizing their own blast-furnace gases. The saving in the coal-bill alone would amount to $150,000.

ONLY RACING MACHINES.

The fact that a committee of three prominent yachtsmen do not consider ninety-foot yacht Defender in condition to race this season brings out very plainly the fact that the boats now built to compete for the America's cup are worthless for any other purpose. The Defender was launched in 1895, less than six years ago, and has only been used two seasons, the summers of 1895 and 1899. She originally cost probably over $0,000, she had extensive repairs made on her before being put in commission for 1899, and yet today her value is estimated by three yachtsmen at what the metal in her will bring. Should the new boats now building at Bristol and East Boston prove faster than the Columbia, that craft, too, will become practically valueless, and the same fate awaits those now under construction. The truth of the matter is that since 1893 the craft that have competed for the cup have been nothing more nor less than racing machines.

There are a number of good reasons for this decline in the value of old cup defenders and challengers, but the principal one is their excessive depth. No yachtsman wants a cruiser drawing 20 feet of water. Half the harbors on the coast are barred to him, and in even those he can enter he has to keep in the channels. Beside this, the modern racer is often so lightly constructed for the trains which she must stand, with her great weight of lead hung on a thin keel, that she is both uncomfortable and unsafe in bad weather. Running expenses, also, must be counted in for, unless their rig is changed, too many men have to be employed in the crew.

It has often been said that we had a great advantage in the cup matches because our yachts did not have to make a voyage across the ocean, and can, therefore, be more lightly built. We do not think that this is a fair assumption. Either the Defender or the Columbia could, in their first season, have made the Atlantic voyage as easily as did the Valkyrie III and the Shamrock. Neither of the four were well suited for the task, however; or, in fact, for any other except racing for the America's cup, and, naturally, but two of them could be successful at that. Up to and including 1893 the America's cup racers, with the exception of the Pilgrim, were boats that have been made of some use as sailing yachts after the international racing was over, and prior to 1881 boats that entered in these matches were generally built to combine both cruising and racing, to a certain extent.

Since 1895 two defenders have been built, and they have increased the speed of cup racers on the average not over 10 seconds a mile, and to make this gain all cruising qualities have been thrown aside. America's cup matches are decided best three in five races. For those five races three boats are now being built at a cost of perhaps $250,000, and when the races are decided the winner, in the opinion of most yachtsmen, will not be worth so much as a comfortable and safe cruising yacht as is schooner America, that first won the cup 50 years ago. That is the price that is paid for an increase of perhaps a little over a third in speed.

Viscin, a new base for ointments, etc., is a benzine solution of a glutinous substance obtained from the bark of twigs. It is a syrupy, very adhesive liquid of a dark green color.

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